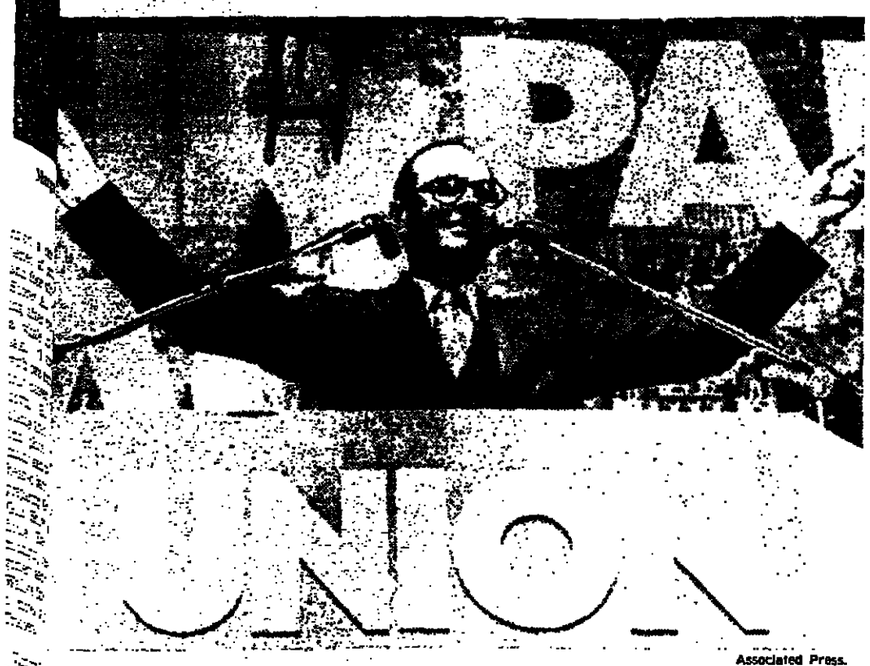
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Associated Press.
Former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac during a recent pre-election rally in Paris.

City Council Elections in France Attracting Worldwide Attention

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, March 11 (IHT).—Six years ago the French municipal elections were scarcely noticed. This Sunday and next, however, they will be scrutinized by political observers around the world to see if France is moving toward the left.

The municipal vote, the first since 1971, is being held exactly a year before the next scheduled national elections. Because of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's razor-thin margin of victory in the presidential ballot three years ago and because of the continued decline of the Socialist party in the polls, many observers will try to predict from the municipal results the chances for the ruling coalition to hold on to power next year.

Judged by past history, they will almost certainly be wrong. A study of municipal results since World War II shows they almost never bear a relation to the following national elections. This year, however, it could be different.

There are two major differences about these elections. It is the first local vote since the Socialists and Communists adopted a common program for government in 1972. This means that almost every voter is offered a clear choice: the left against the ruling coalition. The second major difference is Paris. This is the city which, under a 1974 law, will get a mayor, the first since the early years of the Third Republic a century ago. Instead of the usual two-way fight which will take place in most French cities, there is a four-corner race in Paris on the first round. Communists against Socialists, Gaullists against Giscardians. The loser in each case drops out of the second round, a week later.

The entry of former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, now chief of the Gaullists, into the race for mayor, turned it into a test of strength between Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and himself. If Mr. Chirac wins, it will be a vindication of his steamroller tactics.

In the elections more than 35,000 communities—from small hamlets up to the six cities with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

2 Amnesty Decrees Approved

Last Political Inmates in Spain To Go Free or Have Terms Cut

MADRID, March 11 (UPI).—The government today announced it will either free or shorten the sentences of Spain's remaining 170 political prisoners.

A statement issued at the end of a nine-hour meeting of the Cabinet of Premier Adolfo Suarez said it has approved two decrees. It said that the decrees stipulate:

- Political prisoners not directly involved in violence against persons will be released.
- Those convicted of having killed, injured or kidnapped for political motives will have their sentences reduced by one fourth.
- In regard to the latter cases, the government has assumed the right to examine each individual case with a view to further shortening the sentence.

Earlier today, in the Basque region, thousands of workers continued to strike and demonstrators clashed with police for the third day in Guipuzcoa Province, of which San Sebastian is the capital.

Police again fired rubber bullets and smoke flares to disperse thousands of protesters but failed to clear a giant barricade blocking the main highway to Madrid, near San Sebastian. Hundreds of vehicles were blocked on either side of the barrier.

The unrest followed the death Tuesday of two members of the separatist organization Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA) in a clash with police at a roadblock near San Sebastian.

Authorities said police sprayed the car of the separatists with submachine-gun fire after its passengers fired shots at police. But Basque organizations described the incident as a police ambush.

Basque political parties have denounced the police action. The two bishops of San Sebastian, the Most Rev. Jacinto Argaya and the Most Rev. Jose Maria Setien, today issued a statement demanding an imperial investigation of the incident and also urging the government to declare a total political amnesty.

Visit to Estremadura

Violence marred a visit yesterday by King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia to the Estremadura, which borders on Portugal and is one of Spain's poorest regions.

In Plasencia, the town council threatened to resign unless the government gave a reasonable explanation by Tuesday why riot police brought in from Madrid charged against thousands of townspeople gathered for the royal visit. Many were injured.

The incidents occurred after the King and Queen had left. The royal couple was greeted with enthusiasm but the crowds also carried banners accusing the government of neglecting the region.

"Our Land Is Rich—But Why

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

my Tanks Enter Karachi Halt Post-Vote Violence

KARACHI, March 11 (Reuters).—Army tanks moved into Karachi today to try to check spreading violence as an opposition strike paralyzed Pakistan's biggest city. Troops in battle gear fired into the air to disperse a crowd that was trying to damage railroad property in the former capital, which has become the center of opposition to the government of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The clashes broke out soon after police and opposition supporters tried to enforce the strike. The strike was called to protest what they said were rigged general elections in which Mr. Bhutto's ruling Pakistan People's party easily retained power last Friday. The Prime Minister has denied the charges of rigging.

Fierce gunbattle raged for nearly three hours in the Korangi area but no details of casualties were immediately available. On Monday at least five persons were killed in clashes here. Army tanks patrolled Korangi and other trouble spots to deter further violence.

Freight Cars Ablaze

Train service was badly disrupted today when two freight cars were set afire, sources said. Crowds stopped trains that were still running.

Police repeatedly used tear gas to disperse opposition supporters throwing barricades in the streets. The nine-party opposition coalition known as the Pakistan National Alliance, has called on Mr. Bhutto to resign and hand over power to a caretaker government so that new elections can be held under army supervision.

Reports from other parts of the country said the strike had been more effective in the main cities than in towns.

In Karachi, which has a population of 4 million, there was no motor taxi service today and nearly all shops were closed. Activity in the port of Karachi also was disrupted as many dock workers stayed away from their jobs.

Observers said the success of the strike call, particularly in Karachi, might encourage the opposition to launch a mass civil disobedience movement against the government.

An opposition leader, Maulana Shah Ahmed Noorani, claimed here last night that at least 1,000 opposition workers had been arrested throughout the country since Monday's elections in a crackdown by Mr. Bhutto. There was no confirmation by official channels.

The alliance boycotted the provincial assembly elections yesterday, claiming that they also would be rigged. The boycott resulted in a low turnout of voters. All the results are not in, but the only interest is in whether Mr. Bhutto's party takes every seat in the four provincial assemblies or loses some to independent candidates.

After Meeting Moslem Envoys

Washington Gunmen Free Hostages, Surrender Quietly

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 11 (IHT).—A 38-hour ordeal that began in violence ended peacefully early today, as the ambassadors of Egypt, Iran and Pakistan persuaded 12 Hanafi Muslim gunmen to release their 134 hostages and surrender to police.

As the hostages began filing out of the Washington Islamic Center, the District of Columbia City Hall and the B'nai B'rith headquarters, seized by the gunmen around noon Wednesday, the leader of the terrorists, Kahalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis, was quickly arraigned on charges of armed kidnapping and then released without bail until his formal indictment. This was part of the bargain that won the freedom of the hostages.

The 11 other gunmen were taken to jail, pending their arraignment on charges that could include armed kidnapping and murder. A black reporter was killed and a city councilman and three security guards wounded when the terrorists took over the District of Columbia Building. Six persons were injured during the take-over of B'nai B'rith. There were no injuries during the Islamic Center take-over.

Bells Ring Out

As the freed hostages were reunited with their relatives, amid tears and embraces, the bells of the Foundry Methodist Church, near the B'nai B'rith building, rang out in thanksgiving.

Mayor Walter Washington had high praise for Police Chief Maurice Cullinane and Deputy Chief Robert Rabe, but gave his warmest congratulations to the three ambassadors of Moslem nations who led the three-hour face-to-face negotiating session with the Hanafis in the B'nai B'rith building.

Later in the day, President Carter said that he had written personal letters of thanks to the three Moslem ambassadors. He told reporters that he felt that they and city officials had done a "superb job," adding, "I think they averted a minor bloodbath."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance expressed the "gratitude and profound appreciation" of the United States for "the extraordinarily valuable contributions made by the ambassadors of Iran, Pakistan and Egypt." Mr. Vance had asked the ambassadors to participate in the negotiations yesterday following a request for their presence by Khaalis, relayed through Attorney General Griffin Bell.

Some of the hostages had reasonably mild words about their captors. A woman who asked not to be identified said, "They were not kind, but they were sympathetic to everyone's needs."

Bernard Simon, a hostage at B'nai B'rith, remarked, "They alternately threatened us and were kind to us."

Another hostage, Saugia Bayoumi, a young Moslem woman held captive at the Islamic Center, said, "I was well treated but they didn't tell us why they did it."

Khaalis had repeatedly threatened to behead the hostages if his demands were not met and, at one point, told police that he had set up a "killing room" at B'nai B'brith. Hostages reported that a prisoner had been chosen as the first to be decapitated but nothing ever happened.

The principal demand of the terrorist leader was that those responsible for the murder in 1973 of his wife, children and grandchildren be brought to him for "justice." His demand included three Black Muslim leaders and seven other Black Muslims accused of the actual killing. Five of these were convicted of the murders and given 140-year prison sentences each. Another was acquitted and the seventh was never brought to trial.

Khaalis also demanded that the convicted murderer of Black Muslim leader Malcolm X be brought to him, that the showing of the film "Mohammed, Messenger of God" be stopped and that $750 which he had to pay for contempt of court arising from an incident during the murder trial of the Black Muslims be returned to him.

The $750 was quickly given to Khaalis and the movie, which was principally financed by two Moslem nations, Kuwait and Libya, was halted during its U.S. première showing in New York City and Los Angeles.

Later today, United Artists announced that screenings would be resumed at four New York theaters and five in Los Angeles tomorrow.

However, there was no movement on the demand for turning over the Black Muslims and the situation remained extremely tense, despite sporadic talks and the absence of further violence, until the final breakthrough late last night.

Police Chief Cullinane said that, despite the apparent impasse, "I always felt confident that we were going to come up with a good solution. There were some harried hours. But it always was my theory that, if we could just get enough time and keep them talking, we could resolve this."

Mr. Cullinane, when asked about the terms of the agreement reached before the surrender, would say only that "we have not compromised any criminal cases."

The end came at 1:45 a.m. with the release of the hostages and the arrest of the gunmen.

Khaalis was quickly brought before Superior Court Chief Judge Harold Green for arraignment and was then reluctantly released without bond. In ordering that Khaalis be freed on his own recognizance, the judge said, "The court is mindful of the events in this city of the last three days. Nevertheless, the safety and release of the hostages depended on the release of the defendant."

Judge Green set the following conditions for Khaalis's release: He may not keep or possess firearms; he must remain in Washington; he is barred from discussing the case before trial.

Meanwhile, the hostages were taken by buses and police vans to the George Washington University Hospital for examination.

An emergency room doctor said that, of the 134 captives, "maybe 15 had any significant injury," and of these most were "bruises, swelling aches and pains."



Associated Press.
A policeman calls on Kahalifa Hamaas Abdul Khaalis at home after his release Friday.

Moslem Envoys Credited With Ending Siege

WASHINGTON, March 11 (IHT).—The turning point in Washington's triple siege came when three ambassadors from Moslem nations and local authorities met for three hours last night with the Hanafi Muslim leader of the raiding parties.

The discussions took place in the B'nai B'rith headquarters, where the largest number of hostages was held.

Egypt's Ambassador Ashraf Ghorbal, Iran's Ardeshir Zahedi and Pakistan's Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan, all Moslems, along with Washington Police Chief Maurice Cullinane and dother local authorities, met with Kahalifa Mamaas Abdul Khaalis, the leader of the Hanafi Muslims.

Asked why Khaalis agreed to surrender, Mr. Zahedi replied: "I think that he, himself, felt that they are all believers in God and Allah and he thought that, if these people, the hostages, were suffering, it would not be good."

Bond Was Struck

Mr. Cullinane said, "If it was any one single thing that turned it around, it was probably the face-to-face negotiations. I believe it was a bond that was struck between all of us sitting around that table."

The mayor of Washington today paid tribute to the ambassadors, who were called in by the State Department.

Mayor Walter Washington said: "They were beautiful. They talked with them; read poems; read from the Koran. To get all these people out was absolutely wonderful."

Mr. Ghorbal said: "We were there for nearly three hours. About half-way through we started to feel the matter was going positively.

"Khaalis started talking about not wanting to harm the hostages. Then he said he would be willing to give himself up, and all the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

25-Year-Old Military Assistance Pact

Brazil, Angered by U.S. Rights Report, Cancels Accord

BRASILIA, March 11 (UPI).—Brazil's Foreign Ministry, angered by what it called a "slanted and unacceptable" report on its civil rights situation, today canceled Brazil's 25-year-old U.S military assistance program.

The announcement was mad a week after Brazil rejected proposed military aid of $50 million in credits because it was tied to the human rights report.

The U.S. Embassy said the report was necessary because of a 1976 U.S. law specifying that such reports must be sent to Congress with requests for military assistance. The embassy said the report was "mild."

An earlier Foreign Ministry statement, issued Saturday, said the report "contains slanted and unacceptable comments and judgments."

In Washington, the State Department had no immediate reaction but officials conceded that President Carter's strong human rights statements have hurt relations with Brazil. They acknowledged that, as a result of human rights criticisms of several military governments of Central and South America, relations with the region have suffered.

Officer Training

The major parts of the March 15, 1952, agreement with Brazil that remained in effect after last week's rejection of the proposed credits were clauses calling for cash sales of U.S.-manufactured military equipment and officer training for which Brazil pays all the expenses. The announcement today canceled these clauses.

The Foreign Ministry summoned U.S. Ambassador John Crimmins to hand him a note breaking the agreement.

The ministry statement said: "Brazil has just totally canceled the terms of the military assistance agreement signed March 15, 1952, in Rio de Janeiro that provides for the supplying of materiel, services training of officials and special credit for the acquisition of military materiel."

It said the action was taken because of the "introduction of alterations in the American legislation that modify in an unacceptable way the conditions under which military cooperation between the United States [and Brazil] were proceeding."

"This attitude is a continuation, for the same motives, of the refusal to accept any assistance in the military area that depends directly or indirectly on examinations by organs of a foreign government of matters that, by their nature, are of the exclusive competence of the Brazilian government."

In a note in response to a similar statement last week, the U.S. Embassy said the report is obligatory under U.S. law, that it is prepared for approximately 80 countries receiving military assistance and that "it is the view of the U.S. government that concern for human rights transcends national boundaries."

Rejection of the credits last week brought a rallying of political and military forces behind President Ernesto Geisel, who had been under criticism from the opposition party and from rightist military officers.

Brazil is also resisting U.S. efforts to have it alter the aspects of a $4.7-billion nuclear agreement with West Germany that would give it the technology and capability to make its own nuclear weapons.

Brazil has signed agreements prohibiting the manufacture and stocking of nuclear weapons and has given repeated replies to the United States that it will not accept U.S. pressure.

U.S. Under Secretary of State Warren Christopher met Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira March 1 but had no success in modifying the accord. Mr. Christopher had similar inconclusive talks in Bonn.

Hunters Pay to Kill Lions, Bears At Private Nature Reserve in Spain

MADRID, March 11 (AP).—For a price, hunters using cars to approch their prey killed 11 animals—half-tame lions, bears and a leopard—in a private Spanish game park, it was reported yesterday.

Prince Maximilian Hohenlohe, a director of the park, which has since closed, said five lions, five bears and a leopard were killed during three hunts beginning early last month at the 150-acre park, about 60 miles from here.

The newspaper El Pais said the hunts were designed to raise money for the four-year-old park, which closed because of financial difficulties. The park had been established for motorists who wanted to do shooting with a camera.

The prince, who says his mother owns the land on which the park was located, said he voted against a proposal, made to the board of directors, that wealthy hunters be allowed to kill park animals that could not be sold.

But Prince Hohenlohe said the hunts took place anyway, while he was out of the country, and as soon as he learned of them, he ordered them stopped. The prince said he complained about the shootings to the government and wildlife officials because, "as a hunter, it was shameful to me."

He called the hunts "the most unsporting thing I ever heard of in my life. The animals were so tame they would eat peanuts like a monkey."

El Pais said the hunters, most of them from the Basque city of Bilboa, paid the equivalent of about $1,470 for each animal killed.

The Association for the Defense of Nature, whose honorary president and founder is King Juan Carlos, said it abhorred the killings but could do nothing about them.

Rafael Notario, Spain's national director of hunting, said the hunts appeared to be legal since they took place on private property.

South Africa Sees Curbs on News Reporting

By Robin Wright

JOHANNESBURG, March 11 (WP).—The South African government today introduced the long-awaited "newspaper bill" that will, in effect, prohibit publication of any news offensive to South African law and "the Christian view of life," as outlined in a strict new press code.

Despite the unanimous, advance opposition from both the liberal English and conservative Afrikaans press, the government outlined in Parliament this morning the first details of legislation that will make journalists liable to stiff fines and imprisonment, and publications liable to fines and indefinite shutdowns for articles that violate the new press code.

A new, government-controlled press council will be set up, under the proposal, to monitor all South African publications.

The bill, a surprise move drawing shouts of "Nazi" and "Sieg Heil" from Parliament's opposition members today, represents a major clampdown on what has long been recognized as the freest press on the African continent.

In fact, local papers charged today that it was the increasingly sharper press attacks on South Africa's race and security laws in recent months that led the government to introduce the new bill.

Several editors and newspaper editorials immediately denounced the legislation, which is likely to become law after the traditional three readings in Parliament this session.

L. E. A. Slater, chairman of the Argus newspaper chain, warned: "No country in the so-called free world has ever attempted to impose the sort of control envisaged by the South African government. The move can only bring further discredit to South Africa."

The Johannesburg Star added: "What is at stake—the freedom of the press—will not only have a profound effect on the cherished democratic right of every South African but could radically change the country's image in the eyes of the free world."

Dirk Richard, editor of the prominent Afrikaans paper Die Vaderland, said in a front-page editorial today that the proposed legislation amounted to "censorship by fear" and pleaded with the government to amend the bill so that its "authoritarian nature" would be eliminated.

The Cape Town Times wrote

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Confidence Is Bolstered

Kremlin Feels Worst Is Over From Human Rights Critics

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, March 11 (NYT).—Signs are emerging that the Kremlin feels it has weathered its recent confrontation with the Carter administration over human rights.

In private conversations, Soviet sources contend that President Carter initiated the crisis and that a tough response was needed to keep Washington from overstepping what Moscow considers diplomatic propriety. Some sources expressed concern about the impact of further friction on the new relationship.

Moscow now seems eager to learn more about the President's intentions when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrives later this month. Mr. Carter remains almost as much an enigma as when he emerged from the presidential primaries last year.

This has prompted cautious hope in some Soviet circles that Mr. Vance's visit will offer an opportunity to measure Mr. Carter, if only indirectly, and open blunt talk about the priorities he is setting for the Soviet Union.

"The atmosphere has turned sour but I hope that the Vance visit will improve it," a Soviet analyst said.

Caught Off Guard

The Carter administration's expressions of support for dissidents initially caught Moscow off guard and then touched off a counteroffensive in the press, culminating last Friday, when the government newspaper Izvestia said that several Jewish activists were linked to the CIA through U.S. diplomats.

The press continues to portray the United States as a land of surveillance and repression but the stridency seems to be subsiding.

Judging by private comments and press emphasis, the Kremlin has been encouraged by the relative lack of support for Washington's human rights stance among the Western European allies, some of which have displayed nervousness that it could complicate their own relations with the Soviet Union.

The withdrawal of a U.S. proposal for an inquiry into the dissident situation by the United Nations Commission on Human Rights also has been read as a signal that the United States could not summon enough backing to sustain a moral crusade.

Moscow's confidence has been further bolstered by consultations with its allies, notably at a session of ideologists in Sofia. An evident concern was that Mr. Carter's outspokenness might help solidify dissidents across Eastern Europe.

Like the Carter administration, Soviet spokesmen have stressed that there should be no linkage between efforts to reach a new agreement limiting offensive nuclear weapons and other issues. Both sides are on record as favoring the swift conclusion of an arms pact. But, a Soviet observer concedes, "something has been lost along the way."

The strain has been created in part by Moscow's habit of setting a different standard of behavior for the West than for itself. The Kremlin has not shown hesitation about sending messages of support to Gus Hall, the U.S. Communist leader, or receiving him when he visits Moscow. But Mr. Carter's exchange of letters with Andrei Sakharov, the physicist and human rights advocate, and the White House meeting with Vladimir Bukovsky, the deported dissident, drew prompt cries of interference in internal affairs.

The Russians do not quite believe that Mr. Carter is motivated by a sense of morality. It has been suggested that the President is playing to anti-détente elements in Congress or within his own party. A Western diplomat said, "One of the most damaging perceptions they have is that this is a concerted campaign against the Soviet Union."

Atomic Policy Is Outlined By Yugoslav

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, March 11 (NYT).—A senior Yugoslav military commander said in an interview published today that world conditions will shape his country's decision whether or not to develop nuclear weapons.

The statement by Col. Gen. Ivan Kukoc, a ranking member of both the army and Communist party leadership, was published in the latest issue of the authoritative Yugoslav news weekly Nin. It was the most explicit indication to date that this country is actively considering becoming a nuclear power.

Gen. Kukoc was quoted as warning that any armed attack against Yugoslavia would mean the beginning of World War III. He added:

"Yugoslavia has always pressed and will press in the future against any attempt to impose monopolism by the member countries of the so-called club of nuclear powers.

'Least of All'

"Whether Yugoslavia will be forced, however, to start production of an atomic bomb," he said, "depends least of all on Yugoslavia.

"It is well known in the world that Yugoslavia is and remains a categorical supporter of the policy of disarmament—but disarmament for all."

Hinting that Yugoslavia had the potential for developing an atomic bomb, he said:

"By continued efforts, Yugoslavia has succeeded in developing a powerful industrial-technological-research capacity, which can basically meet the requirements of Yugoslavia's armed forces."

Yugoslavia has been signaling its potential interest in nuclear weapons for more than a year.

On Dec. 7, 1975, the Yugoslav Communist party organ Borba, startled foreign military attachés here by reporting that "our armed forces are prepared for long-lasting and successful warfare under the most contemporary conditions, which means even nuclear war."

If Yugoslavia should feel threatened by hostile nuclear powers, the article added, it would "reconsider its stand against the proliferation of nuclear weapons."



United Press International.

A woman hostage expresses her joy during reunion with a family member after siege.

Moslem Envoys Credited With Ending Siege

(Continued from Page 1)

hostages, provided he got a speedy trial."

On the first day of the siege, Mr. Yaqub-Khan had four extended telephone talks with Khaalis and, late yesterday, the leader of the gunmen agreed to listen to all three envoys.

The ambassadors first had to negotiate with Khaalis on who would take part in their meeting last night, where it should be held and on the arrangement of a safe conduct for the Hanafi leader.

Khaalis began by reviewing his grievances, starting with a film called, "Mohammed, Messenger of God," which the Hanafis hold as offensive to the Moslem faith.

"He got satisfaction from the fact the film was stopped. Then he talked about the killing of his children [by Black Muslim gunmen in 1973]," Mr. Ghorbal said. "After talking it all out with us, he became convinced his grievances had been fully aired."

Mr. Ghorbal said that they recited verses of the Koran. "He listened and developed trust and confidence and in the end took guidance from the orders of the Almighty to be compassionate and forgiving."

The Pakistani spokesman said that Khaalis was told that his final demand for delivery of the jailed killers of his children would be very difficult to meet. "He must have known himself that it could never be accepted."



United Press International.

Ambassadors Ashraf Ghorbal of Egypt, Sahabzada Yaqub-Khan of Pakistan and Ardeshir Zahedi of Iran talk to reporters following end Friday of siege in Washington.

Grigorenko Says He Fears Return To Stalin Terror

MOSCOW, March 11 (AP).—Pyotr Grigorenko, a former general and a leading Soviet dissident, told Western newsmen yesterday that he fears a possible return to Stalinist terror in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Grigorenko, 69, who lost his army command and was sent to an insane asylum in 1964 for his outspoken support of the return of Crimean Tartars to their homeland, said that literature, films, television and newspapers are raising themes of the kind that formed a basis for the Stalinist purges of the 1930s and 1940s.

He and his wife, Zinaida, said that they were especially worried by accusations against dissidents published last week which raised the themes of "suspicion, fear of enemies, spy mania and distrust of foreigners and all things foreign."

During the "struggle against cosmopolitanism" in the late 1940s, when Russians were advised to be wary of anything foreign, similar articles were followed by purges of officials.

Artists' Trial Set

LENINGRAD, March 11 (UPI).—Two Leningrad dissident artists will go on trial Monday on charges that they painted anti-Soviet slogans on the Peter and Paul Fortress and other places in Leningrad last summer, dissident sources said today.

Artists Oleg Volkov and Yuli Rubakov were arrested shortly after the slogans appeared on the nights of Aug. 2 and 4.

Indian Crash Kills 14

NEW DELHI, March 11 (UPI).—A bus collided with a truck near Shirwal, about 130 miles south of Bombay, killing 14 persons and injuring 25 others.

World Watching French City Council Voting

(Continued from Page 1)

more than 200,000 in population—vote for their councillors. Most attention is paid to the votes in cities with populations above 30,000, where the politicization is most fierce. This year, there are 221 cities in that category, compared with 193 in 1971 and 192 in 1965. Since the French population climbed by only about 2 million between 1971 and this year, the increase of 14 per cent in cities over 30,000 is a measure of the concentration of the French population as rural population falls.

At present, 95 of the 193 cities are held by the left, with the Communists holding slightly more than the Socialists. The ruling coalition holds 98 of the total, with most in the hands of various centrist groups and only 30 held by the Gaullists. Traditionally, Paris, not the provincial city halls, has been the source of Gaullist strength.

President's Choice

Mr. Chirac's entry into the Paris race against Michel d'Ornano, the Giscardian minister for industry who was the government's choice, was an attempt to assure that Paris remained under Gaullist tutelage. In both 1965 and 1971, when Paris was still administered by a prefect, the Gaullists dominated the rather toothless municipal council.

The new statute will make the mayor of Paris a powerful figure, with control over all city patronage and a starting budget of 7 billion francs. The one city service that will escape the mayor's control will be the police, which will remain national, under the Interior Ministry.

Taking a political risk, Mr. Chirac entered the Paris race two months ago to keep the city, he said at the time, "from falling into the hands of the left." In truth, however, Mr. Chirac seemed most afraid that it might fall into the hands of his allies, the Giscardians, thus depriving the Gaullists of their traditional fief.

Although off to a strong start, Mr. Chirac has since slipped back in the polls, which no longer give any clear indication of who will win in Paris. The two leftist candidates, Georges Sarre, the Socialist, and Henri Fiszbin, the Communist, are both lackluster, and chances are that if the left won—which would be a big upset for which Mr. Chirac would be blamed—both would give way to a compromise mayor. The mayor will be chosen by the 109 Paris councilmen elected this Sunday and next, not by popular vote.

Most of the provincial races, where both majority and opposition present a single candidate, will be decided on the first round. But several key big city races, where neither the coalition nor the left could agree on a single candidate, will not be over until the second round. Then, the councilmen must meet to actually elect the new mayors.

Some cities where the vote will be particularly significant: Toulouse, pitting a Giscardian ticket against a powerful Socialist group; Lille, where Pierre Mauroy, number-two in the Socialist party, confronts Norbert Segard, a government minister; Rennes, where the left has its first chance to win in 23 years; Reims, where Gaullist and Communist tickets meet; Brest, where the Giscardians and Gaullists meet in a primary; and Toulon, where both majority and opposition meet in a first-round primary.

Marseilles, France's second city, is a special case. Gaston Defferre, the deputy Socialist leader who has ruled Marseilles for 24 years, broke his alliance with the centrists for the first time as a token tribute to leftist unity but he did not replace the dismissed centrists with Communists, who, despite the national alliance, are once again excluded from his list. "The Communists are wrong to see the national agreement as a local imperative," Mr. Defferre explained. Georges Lazzarino, the Communist leader, sees Mr. Deffeerre's tactics as "serious and upsetting." The ruling coalition, for the first time, confronts Mr. Defferre with a single list.

Nationally, the victors in these local races do not win much, although the Communists are expected to be big winners. Too many local issues take precedence, including this time a strong ecological movement. But a collective thrust in several major cities by any one party could provide momentum to carry through to the national elections in a year.

And the possibility for early national elections remains. Mr. Chirac walked out as prime minister seven months ago because he wanted early elections and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing did not. As mayor of Paris, and leader of the most powerful party in parliament, he would be in a strong position to take advantage of his momentum and impose early elections.

Amnesty Plan Set in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

Are We Poor?" a banner said. Some banners referred to the fact that emigration has drained 40 per cent of the province's population and that landowners are keeping huge areas of land unworked to use as hunting grounds. Other banners demanded political freedoms and amnesty.

Police suddenly charged against the crowd as it was lingering in the town center following the King's departure.

In the town of Caceres, there were shouts of "deeds, not words" at the end of the King's speech from a balcony of the town hall. The speech of the town's pro-Franco mayor was drowned out by boos and shouts for his resignation.

Giap Visits Moscow

MOSCOW, March 11 (UPI).—A Vietnamese military delegation headed by Defense Minister Vo Nguyen Giap arrived here yesterday on an official visit.

Choosing a mid-season suit

FOR US at Lanvin 2, this means a suit you can wear all the year round, except in high summer, when you need something really light.

Carded cloths with a nap, like brushed flannels and some serges, are suitable; they come in a wide range of tones, often pastel.

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Owner of Worldwide Empire

When Pretoria Needs Help, It Asks U.S. Publisher McGoff

By David Johnston

EAST LANSING, Mich., March 11.—Three years ago, South Africa had a problem and it turned to American publisher John McGoff for help.

The South African defense chief, Adm. Hugo Bierman, had asked the U.S. State Department for permission to visit the United States and had been turned down because of a UN military embargo.

As Mr. McGoff tells it, he called an old friend, Gerald Ford, who was then U.S. vice-president. Mr. Ford called Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Mr. Kissinger ordered that the admiral be admitted.

Eventually Mr. McGoff got Mr. Bierman in to see the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Adm. Thomas Moorer, an act that enraged many in black African nations.

In 1975, when some wealthy Afrikaner businessmen tried to buy the South African Associated Newspapers, English-language publications that constantly disturb the Pretoria government because of their criticism of its apartheid policy, they had one U.S. associate, John McGoff.

Two years ago, when South Africa's minister of information and interior, Cornelius Mulder, bought a 420-acre retirement estate in the Transvaal with six friends, all were from his native land except for John McGoff.

Whether testifying before the U.S. Senate, writing newspaper articles or calling on friends in high places, when the white Afrikaner minority needs help in the United States, it often turns to its leading advocate there, John McGoff.

Over 70 Newspapers

Mr. McGoff is the publisher of more than 70 U.S. daily and weekly newspapers, mainly in California, in the Middle West and in Texas.

Potentially, his most influential property is his controlling interest of United Press International-Television News (UPITN), a worldwide news service.

Last April, To The Point, an international television news magazine started in South Africa and now published in Europe, carried an article headlined "SA [South Africa] Has a Friend in Press Media Chief McGoff." It quoted the Michigan published as saying "SA needs to tell its story and through something like UPITN we can do it."

The American Committee on Africa and other groups that oppose South Africa's apartheid policy contend that Mr. McGoff is the South African government's "No. 1 friend in the United States."

Mr. McGoff agrees completely. He says he is proud of his position and believes that if more Americans knew the true story of that nation there would be wide U.S. support for the South African government.

Influence Growing

And he contends that a generally left-leaning U.S. press has not told that story.

With the acquisition of each new newspaper, his influence and his ability to publish his views concerning South Africa grow.

Mr. McGoff does not involve himself in the daily operation of the news departments of his media empire. His policy, he says, is to hire people he trusts, pay them well and keep them as long as he trusts them.

His expressions of views on South Africa are limited to the editorial page. However, he also occasionally arranges for senior members of his news staffs to travel to South Africa as guests of the South African government and report on their journeys.

When Mr. McGoff's friend, Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher whose newspapers often emphasize scandal and crime, recently bought the New York Post, New York and New West magazines and the Village Voice his views were the subject of intense scrutiny by many U.S. publications.

Greater Consequence

But hardly anyone has examined Mr. McGoff, although his close ties with white South African leaders may make his rapidly growing U.S. and worldwide influence a matter of far greater consequence than Mr. Murdoch's.

Mr. McGoff has tried unsuccessfully to buy the Washington Star for $25 million.

In South Africa, Mr. McGoff is publisher of a controversial series of comic books for blacks, a venture stemming from his long relationship with the South African government and influential Afrikaner political and business figures. That relationship has grown as his media empire has grown from a single money-losing radio station in Michigan in 1958 to the worldwide enterprise he now commands.

Mr. McGoff, 52, first visited South Africa in the early 1960s as a guest of that government. Now he is a close friend, and partner in the Retirement Farm, with Cornelius Mulder, the South African information and interior minister, and is on a first-name basis with Prime Minister John Vorster.

Mr. McGoff has urged U.S. business investments in South Africa and has argued in print that South African blacks are better off than blacks in other African nations.

He testified before a U.S. Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee in September that U.S. investment in South Africa should be encouraged.

When he and some Afrikaner friends, notably Louis Luyt, the South African fertilizer king, tried to buy the South African Associated Newspapers in 1975, the deal fell through when one of the papers, the Rand Daily Mail, learned of it and wrote about it.

Mr. McGoff said that he did not think his efforts to buy the newspapers would have helped to maintain apartheid by muting criticism of it.

"Those papers are very unfair," he said. "The news media should not just criticise, which is a proper journalistic function, but they should support their government, too."

Those remarks are consistent with Mr. McGoff's statement that, had he been publisher of The Washington Post, he would not have published the stories exposing the Watergate scandal.

In a "pink sheet" editorial, which must run in all his papers, Mr. McGoff criticised The Post for using unnamed sources for its Watergate stories. In a 1974 interview, Mr. McGoff charged that Post reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein "were wiretapping people to get information." However, he declined to name his sources for the wiretapping accusation.

There has been speculation about where Mr. McGoff gets his financing. He denies borrowing money from South Africa but adds that he wishes money were available there to borrow.

© Los Angeles Times



Los Angeles Times

John McGoff

South African Government Acts to Curb Press Coverage

(Continued from Page 1)

that the bill, "could signify the end of a freedom that distinguishes this country from totalitarian states."

The legislation, which will be published tomorrow, claims that the new press code is not to be construed as prohibiting fair and reasonable criticism. Before explaining the bill, Minister of Interior and Information Connie Mulder said that the government placed a high premium on freedom of the press in South Africa.

But in general language that allows room for wide interpretation, the bill's press code stipulates that news must be presented in the "correct context" and in a balanced manner without intentional or negligent departure from the facts, whether by:

- Distortion, exaggeration, misrepresentation or incorrect accentuation.
- Material omissions or precis writing.

The proposed press code also instructs editors to take "exceptional care and responsibility" on

- Subjects that might damage the name of the republic abroad.
- Subjects that may cause enmity or give offense in racial, ethnic or cultural matters, or incite persons to contravene the law.
- Presentation or reports on the [government-appointed] Commission of Violence and Atrocities, which is now holding hearings on last year's racial unrest that resulted in more than 500 deaths and thousands of injuries.

Violations of the press code will be decided by a new three or five-member press council, headed by a judge appointed by the state president for a three-year term. Half of the remaining members will be nominated by the president and the other half by the National Press Union (NPU) which represents all but one of South Africa's daily papers.

But since the council chief will have a vote, government appointees will control the council.

It appears doubtful at this point, however, that the NPU will cooperate with the council concept. Mr. Slater said today that the Argus papers were unanimously opposed to government control of a press council. He pledged that the Argus company would not "collaborate" with government attempts to make inroads against press freedom.

The general language of the bill makes it difficult to determine how far the government plans to go. The Star's acting editor, J.E.C. Scott, said that the bill's code was sloppily worded, vague in its phraseology and subject entirely to the value judgment of whoever was interpreting it.

"Newspapermen will be entirely at the mercy of the opinions and prejudices of government nominees on the council," Mr. Scott said.

It is also unclear whether the foreign correspondents based in South Africa would be affected by the new regulations. The only point so far mentioned in the as-yet unpublished bill calls for journalists not to report on subjects that might damage the name of the republic abroad.

Unrest Is Feared

JOHANNESBURG, March 11 (Reuters).—Sharp increases in the cost of some goods and services ordered by the South African government have raised fears among some authorities here of renewed unrest among the black majority in the country.

A 16-per-cent increase in railroad fares announced Wednesday—two days after rises in the prices of alcohol, cigarettes and gasoline were ordered—will hit mostly to the black commuters particularly hard. Domestic air fares and oil pipeline tariffs also were increased.

Lysistrata Corrected

SALONIKA, Greece, March 11 (UPI).—Women at the University of Salonika have thrown their dormitories open to visits by boyfriends.

"If this situation prevails, we will go on strike," an administration personnel spokesman said yesterday.

A student spokeswoman said the decision was made by a two-thirds majority vote and those opposed to the relaxation of regulations—applied by the majority since last night—"should move to a convent."

1 Dead in Clash Between Police, Bologna Students

BOLOGNA, March 11 (AP).—A leftist student was killed today in a shootout between police and extremists outside the university here, police said.

About 1,000 youths and police clashed in the area when the shooting began. The student, 26-year-old Francesco Lorusso, was hit in the chest by a bullet, police said.

They said that dozens of persons were injured in the clashes. The students threw stones and firebombs at police trying to break through barricades erected along the streets near the university, police said.

Leftist youths have been demonstrating throughout Italy during the last 10 days to protest the conviction in Rome earlier this month of a leftist in the killing of a Greek rightist two years ago.

Progress Is Seen In Bermuda Pact

LONDON, March 11 (UPI).—The United States and Britain have made progress in renegotiating their 1946 Bermuda air services agreement, but long and tough bargaining is still a head, delegation leaders said today.

The Bermuda pact is a bilateral agreement dealing with air fares, routes and other related matters.

Washington is content with the existing agreement, which expires June 22, but London feels it favors U.S. air carriers and wants its balance adjusted.

British By-Election To Be Held March 31

LONDON, March 11 (Reuters).—The Labor government today announced a by-election in a crucial seat where victory is vital to remove its minority position in the House of Commons.

The by-election, at Stechford in the Midlands industrial city of Birmingham, will be held March 31. The seat was vacated at Christmas by European Commission president Roy Jenkins. Labor now is in the minority, by one vote, against the combined opposition parties in Commons.

Top Cabinet Post Filled in Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, March 11 (Reuters).—Ethiopia's military rulers announced major government changes today, including appointment of Col. Feleke Gebre Ghiorgis to replace Foreign Minister Ato Kifle Wodajo.

Col. Feleke is one of seven new ministers. Mr. Ato Kifle was abroad on Feb. 3 when former head of state Gen. Teferi Bante and six other members of the ruling military council died in a shooting at the Grand Palace.

Mr. Ato Kifle has not returned and informed sources said he was seeking a university job in Monrovia, Liberia.

Italian Court Looted

FOLIGNO, Italy, March 11 (UPI).—Burglars broke into the Foligno courthouse and took 3 million lire ($9,300) in cash and jewels kept as evidence, police said yesterday. They did not take a roll of counterfeit money.

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YORK, March 11 — The pachythermal of elephant dung has apped by the New York cal Garden to heat a cuse.

g contributed by the lephants at the Bronx rrives weekly, marked al handling," and is put s big covered tank. dung temperature runs h as 165 degrees Fahren-

h a small fan, hot vapor wn through pipes into eenhouse.

the fourth week, the has dropped below 100 s and the dung is suf- ly composted for garden fertilizer.

n Albert, a chemist, said nt manure is his favor- rtilizer and fuel. He ts zebra manure as a second. Those without to either animal can do with horse manure. ggested that racetracks heat grandstands that

rter Cites
w Gains on
omen's Jobs
By Austin Scott

SHINGTON, March 11 —President Carter said yes- that he has "had a hard convincing Cabinet mem- and aides to "break new in appointing large num- women to high positions. old a coalition representing than 60 women's groups that binet members and aides in to him that, "no matter we do, we get nothing but m" from militant women's

coalition met with Mr. Car- the White House for about utes and with Vice-Presi- ondale for about 40 min- tell them, members said, e Carter administration is ving fast enough in ap- g women.

ough the caliber of women ed to date has been ex- ally high, the number of in policy-making positions shockingly low," they said atement.

Groups in Coalition

coalition, including such as the League of Women the National Women's l Caucus, the National l of Negro Women and the al Organization for Women, ed Mr. Carter with a list ority requests," including: presidential "fireside chat" is home town of Plains, voted entirely to the need equal rights amendment. it from Plains, instead of ite House, a member said, help "show that it's really le issue."

Cabinet position to monitor rograms and employment es in all other departments relate to women and to an advocate for women the federal government. executive order requiring federal department and to issue public statements g the impact of each of rograms on women. bers of the coalition said rter did not commit him- any of their proposals but ed they could have access m through aide, Midge za.

obvious that all of these ents are well considered stified," Mr. Carter told oup. He said that during t several days, he'd spoken rida Gov. Reuben Askew on Tucker, speaker of the House, and "they both me the ERA will pass" it comes before the Florida ture next month.

Carter also said he wanted men present to "be aggres- intruding into the decision- g process." The group gave standing ovation when he le meeting.

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Filled in R
Italian Coun

Talks With Carter

ghan Sees Soviet Union Still Wedded to Détente

By Fred Farris

GTON, March 11 (IHT). Prime Minister James expressed today his be- he Soviet Union still is to détente but said its rowth should be watch-

e end of two days of President Carter, he Britain, as a growing wer, would cooperate in r's efforts to achieve test ban and a new arms control pact with

e told a National Press ience that the increase military strength bears ching by the West, he e "basically our assess- that the policy of the adership is détente still." llaghan warned that the lized Western democra- experiencing pressure ation and unemployment which may become worse this year.

He was enthusiastic about his meetings with President Carter and hailed what he called a widening partnership between Britain and the United States.

"I will take to Europe a clear impression of a new administration and President, and say to Europeans, 'let to one believe that the actions of this administration are uncalculated, or that they shoot from the hip, or that they have undertaken a series of initiatives that are not coordinated,'" Mr. Callaghan said.

The British leader said he detected "a new spirit, a new tone" in U.S. leadership and pledged his country's cooperation in efforts to solve world problems.

His assessment of Mr. Carter may do much to allay fears abroad that the new U.S. President is inexperienced and impetuous, tending to speak too quickly without due consideration of the impact of his words abroad. That was one foreign reaction to Mr. Carter's recent statements on human rights in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and other nations.

Mr. Callaghan, however, said Mr. Carter's efforts to bring world attention to international human rights problems are based on a "well-thought-out philosophy," and the Prime Minister said he wanted to continue worldwide discussion on the subject.

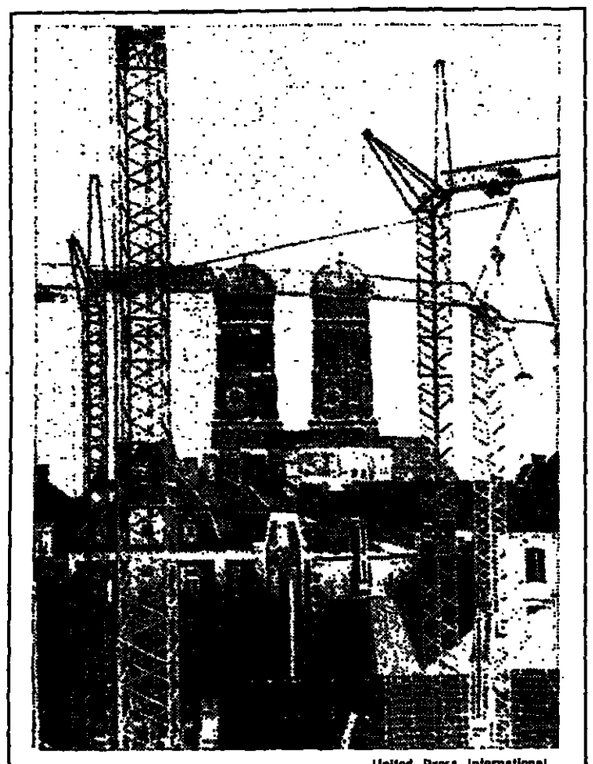
Concorde Views

On Concorde, the British-French supersonic airliner which New York authorities so far have banned from landing at Kennedy Airport, Mr. Callaghan emphasized "in the strongest terms" the importance that both Britain and France attach to a "fair trial" for the plane at Kennedy Airport. Mr. Carter said again he believes the aircraft should be permitted to land in New York for the test period authorized by the federal government.

At last night's White House dinner, President Carter said during his toast that he always "tries to get the better" of foreign leaders in initial sessions but admits he failed with Mr. Callaghan. Mr. Carter said:

"First of all I said, 'I am a farmer.' Prime Minister Callaghan said, 'so am I.' The next time I said, 'I am a Baptist.' He said, 'so am I.' I said, 'I met my wife in the churchyard.' He said, 'so did I.' I said, 'I have a very interesting sister, a Carter, who is deeply involved in religion.' He said, 'well, I have a sister who is very deeply involved in religion. She is also a Carter.' I said, 'We have a lot of trouble in our country with inflation.' He didn't have to say anything. Unemployment. He didn't have to say anything. And I said, 'we have a majority of my party in the Congress.' He didn't say anything. Then he said, 'but I have complete control of Parliament.' And I didn't say anything."

In his toast, Mr. Callaghan told of a brother-in-law, a Baptist minister, "who went to the deacons for his appointment in the southwest of England. They offered a prayer for him which you will, I know, clearly recognize. The chief deacon got up and said: 'Oh Lord, keep him humble. We will keep him poor.'"



United Press International.

FRAMED—Construction cranes erected as part of an exposition in Munich border an old church there.

Insurance Firm Tells Nixon Lawsuit Losses Not Covered

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT).—The company from which Richard Nixon bought various insurance policies during his presidency has just informed him that the policies do not cover the damage awards that he may be ordered to pay in a wiretapping case and in several other pending lawsuits.

The insurance company, Great American, acted in response to a letter from Mr. Nixon's insurance agent in January that raised the possibility of coverage under the policies.

The insurance agent, Edward Sullivan of Bronxville, N.Y., said in a telephone interview that it had been his idea to send the letter. He said, however, that he had notified Mr. Nixon of his plan to query the company and that Mr. Nixon had approved.

"He said, 'Go ahead,'" Mr. Sullivan recounted. "He said it was all right with him—'If you think it covers, go ahead.'

"I told him it was worth placing a claim under [the policy]; you never know," the agent added.

The insurance company was polite but firm in rejecting the approach. In a letter to Mr. Nixon, it made a number of points: Two of the policies did not cover personal injury claims at all; sections of two other policies had exclusions for "business pursuits" and for acts "committed by or at the direction of the insured with the intent to cause personal injury or property damage," and the policies required the insured to give the compay notice when an act occurred that could give rise to liability.

The letter also noted that "none of the policies" gave coverage for conspiracy, one of the allegations in some of the suits against Mr. Nixon.

The insurance policies involved in the controversy are two "homeowners" policies, one running from March 21, 1969, to March 21, 1972, the second in force for the next three years, to March 21, 1975; and two "umbrella" policies covering the same periods.

An "umbrella" policy provides coverage for various types of liabilities. Mr. Nixon's policies, according to the letter, provided coverage for—among other things—liability stemming from bodily injury, wrongful eviction, false arrest, libel, slander and invasion of rights of privacy.

At issue are damages that may be ordered in four lawsuits. Three were brought against Mr. Nixon and others seeking damages as a result of allegedly illegal wiretapping. Each was brought by someone whose phone had been tapped—Morton Halperin, a former White House aide; Anthony Lake, who was once an assistant to Henry Kissinger and who is now in the State Department, and Hedrick Smith, the current chief of The New York Times Washington Bureau.

A federal judge ruled in December that Mr. Nixon and two others were liable for damages in the Halperin case. The amount of the damages has not yet been set. The two other cases are pending.

The fourth case is a suit by Jack Anderson, the columnist, seeking damages from Mr. Nixon and others on numerous allegations including harassment and surveillance.

Britain to Study North American Saccharin Ban

LONDON, March 11 (AP).—The U.S. and Canadian ban on saccharin on the ground that it causes cancer in laboratory animals has prompted a British government pledge to study its use and effects in Britain, a major consumer of the artificial sweetener.

But the Ministry of Agriculture's Food Additives and Contaminants Committee said that, although it would "carefully evaluate" evidence which led to the North American ban, it felt there was no need "to panic."

A spokesman said the committee, which is responsible for insuring that artificial ingredients in food are safe, is not planning any steps immediately.

"We need to preserve a sense of proportion about this," he said.

New Tests Asked

NEW YORK, March 11 (UPI).—The head of a company that will be put out of business by a proposed ban on saccharin said he is asking a laboratory to conduct cancer-link tests on salt, pepper and sugar.

Benjamin Eisenstadt, president of the company that manufactures the sugar substitute Sweet n'Low, said in New York he had commissioned a laboratory to conduct the tests.

"In the case of pepper, I am told there's a fairly good prospect that used in sufficiently enormous amounts it will cause cancer in rats," he said. "If this turns out to be true, I will demand that the [Food and Drug Administration] ban pepper."

Chavez's Union, Teamsters Sign Organizing Pact

BURLINGAME, Calif., March 11 (NYT).—The Teamsters union and the United Farm Workers signed an agreement here today that leaders of both unions said would end the decadelong strife between them over organizing agricultural workers in the West.

The agreement divides jurisdictions where each will attempt to recruit members. The United Farm Workers will attempt to organize only those workers who are employed in circumstances described in the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act. The Teamsters will organize only among workers covered by the National Labor Relations Act.

The division on jurisdiction is decided by whether the employer is primarily engaged in farming. If he is, the UFW will have jurisdiction, even over truck drivers. If not, the Teamsters will have jurisdiction, even over a man with a hoe.

"The benefits of this agreement are going to be enormous for the farm workers," said Cesar Chavez, the UFW leader.

He met with Frank Fitzimmons, Teamster International president.

Bill Would Boost Tax On Spirits in Sweden

STOCKHOLM, March 11 (UPI).—Tax hikes would increase the price on a bottle of whiskey by 18 per cent, to the equivalent of $19.50, beginning May 1, according to a government bill announced yesterday.

The bill also calls for the abolition of so-called "blacklists" at state monopoly liquor stores. Persons on the lists were prohibited from buying spirits.

They were put on the lists because they had been arrested for drunkenness at least twice in the previous year, received treatment for alcoholism or were convicted of bootlegging. A total of 11,000 persons were on the lists as of Jan. 1.

Senate Approves $4-Billion Public Works Measure

WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT).—The Senate last night overwhelmingly approved a $4-billion public works bill to ease unemployment. The vote was 74 to 11, with most of the opposition coming from the Senate's most extreme conservatives.

During most of the day, senators tinkered with formulas that resulted in tens of millions of dollars gained or lost by states and communities. The funds would be used to build schools, courthouses, police stations and similar projects.

The senators agreed on the need for aid to states with big unemployment but disagreed on criteria, largely depending on conditions in their states. The Senate voted 56 to 32 to allocate funds on the basis of severity of unemployment, which would help New York, with 10 per cent unemployed, rather than on the number of unemployed, as approved by the House in its version of the bill.

The debate was interrupted by an overwhelming rebuff to President Carter, when the Senate voted 85 to 24 to denounce as "government by executive" the President's decision to review 19 water projects previously approved by Congress.

Marijuana Use Gaining in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—Despite its illegality, marijuana may be following alcohol and tobacco into the U.S. catalogue of popular habits, the National Institute on Drug Abuse reports.

Marijuana "is more than a fad and may well prove to be an enduring cultural pattern in the United States," the institute reported. About 36 million Americans have tried marijuana, director Robert Dupont said today.

Mr. Dupont, who stressed that marijuana is "an intoxicating drug," fears that its widespread use may drive up the rate of serious automobile accidents.

Hearst Trial Delayed

LOS ANGELES, March 11 (Reuters).—A superior court judge has postponed until May 18 the trial of newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst on charges stemming from a shooting incident at a sporting goods store almost three years ago.

U.S. Assures Israelis and Arabs of Impartiality

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT).—Concerned about possible repercussions in Israel and the Arab states, Carter administration officials have taken steps to try to convince both sides that President Carter's new Middle East proposals did not mean an end to U.S. even-handedness in negotiations.

Administration officials acknowledged yesterday that no advance warning was given of Mr. Carter's surprise decision to disclose in his news conference Wednesday his administration's hitherto secret views on the outline for a future overall Middle East settlement that had only just been divulged confidentially to Premier Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

Because, in his remarks, Mr. Carter took positions that have been publicly opposed for different reasons by both Israel and the Arab states, there was concern among Middle East experts that instead of furthering the process of peace, his comments could set it back. Thus, the officials were eager to soften the impact of the comments.

Israeli sources said that Zbigniew Brzezinski, the White House national security adviser, telephoned an official in the Israeli Embassy to stress that Mr. Carter had not meant to make public a hard and fast "plan," but rather to encourage the process of negotiating by the parties themselves.

'Crux of the Policy'

They said that Mr. Brzezinski read from the transcript of the news conference a section that avoided any of the controversial points made by Mr. Carter. He reportedly told the Israeli that this portion was the "crux of the policy."

"We are going to mount a major effort in our own government in '77 to bring the parties to Geneva," Mr. Brzezinski said. "Obviously any agreement has to be between the parties concerned. We will act as an intermediary when our good offices will serve well. But I am not trying to predispose our own nation's attitude toward what might be the ultimate details of the agreement that can mean so much to world peace."

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met a delegation headed by Rabbi Alexander Schindler, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, and told that group of leaders that the United States wanted to remain an impartial mediator.

Mr. Vance also quoted to them from the same section that Mr. Brzezinski had earlier cited to the Israelis and authorized the group to publicly make use of his observation.

In his remarks Wednesday, Mr. Carter sketched out the view that Israel and the Arab states should agree on a sovereign border to be achieved in phases and that, in addition, Israeli defenses could be extended beyond that frontier in some fashion.

'Minor Adjustments'

But the President said that in his view, Israel would have to yield virtually all of the land occupied since 1967 and that there might be only "some minor adjustments" in the pre-1967 borders.

The Israelis have always insisted that their frontiers in a settlement had to be "defensible" and to include more than "minor" changes.

The Arabs, however, have insisted on all territory being returned and have opposed even "minor" changes.

As a result of these opposing concepts, the previous administration and most experts in the government have opposed the United States making public its concept of how far Israeli withdrawals would have to go.

The diplomats and Mr. Rabin were pleased with Mr. Carter's endorsement in his remarks of the Israeli concept that a final peace should be "real," that is, contain provisions for exchanges of people, normal commerce and diplomatic recognition.

But they feared that critics in Israel would seize on the territorial question and suggest—as some newspapers did yesterday—that Mr. Rabin's mission had been a failure.

Frowns in Egypt

CAIRO, March 11.—President Carter received low marks in international diplomacy yesterday from Egyptian officials who reacted with uncertainty to his news conference remarks concerning a peace settlement between the Arabs and Israel, the Los Angeles Times reported.

"At this moment in the movement toward Geneva, when you deal with an explosive issue concerning our territory and Israeli territory, you don't do it in a press conference, you do it privately," an Egyptian diplomat said.

© Los Angeles Times.

Israeli Borders Opened

JERUSALEM, March 11 (UPI).—Israel yesterday opened two official border stations at Metulla and Dovey along the Lebanese frontier, officials said.

3 U.S. Scientists Call for Halt To Creation of New Life Forms

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, March 11 (WP).—Three scientists have called for a halt to the creation of new life forms in laboratories, charging that such research is a "threat to future generations" and the start of "genetic engineering" that would change human beings.

They joined a growing group of biologists and others who are questioning biology's newest technique: Combining the genes of different organisms to study life and develop drugs or other products.

The three—Dr. Ethan Signer of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dr. Jon Beckwith and Dr. George Wald of Harvard—spoke at a National Academy of Sciences public forum on the new research Wednesday. Dr. Beckwith, in his speech, called only for wide discussion before scientists continue the genetic research. But he added at a news conference: "I'd vote to stop."

The three were joined at the NAS forum by three others who have voiced similar concerns: Dr. Robert Sinsheimer, California Institute of Technology biology chairman; Dr. Erwin Chargaff of Columbia University and Dr. Jonathan King of MIT.

Cannot Stop It

Dr. King also urged a halt to the work. Dr. Sinsheimer and Dr. Chargaff suggested that it be confined to one or two well-protected national laboratories to prevent spread of any unexpected new disease organisms, although Dr. Chargaff said, "I would like to stop the work if I could but I cannot."

The doubters are still a minority among biologists. But there have been public protests over the research in Cambridge and San Diego and at the Universities of Michigan and Princeton. Congressional health subcommittees are planning hearings to consider federal regulation.

The objectors at the NAS forum here spoke of the danger of unexpected new diseases and of the day when doctors can insert altered genes into human beings to change them or their children.

Dr. Signer charged that such practices "will lead us to the excesses and dangers of human genetic engineering."

These warnings were countered by a far greater number of biologists who said that the work has done no harm so far and the chance that it could do any seems remote, that they are not doing genetic engineering but small-scale experiments and that society can and should halt any genetic work that it does not desire.

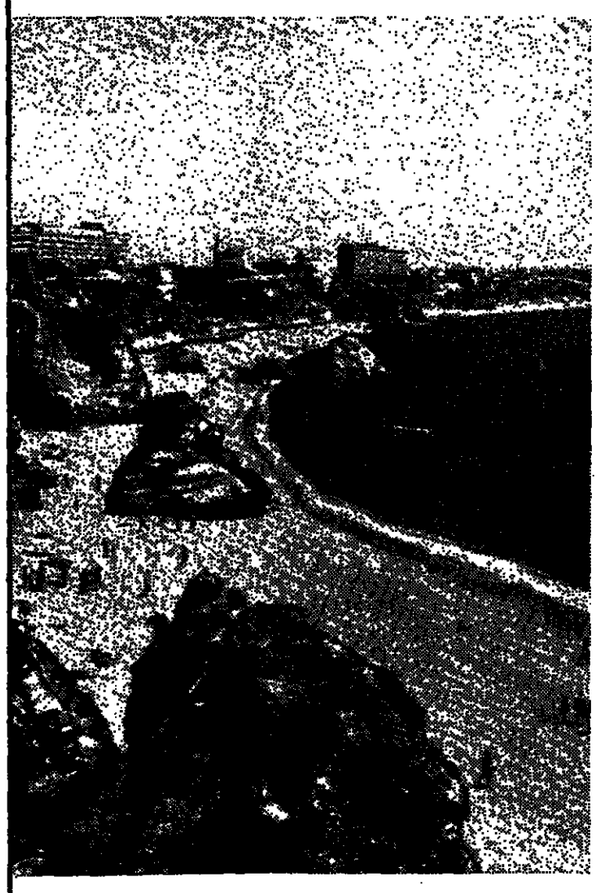
Public Disclosure Action

TAKARAZUKA, Japan, March 11 (Reuters).—Municipal workers here have been ordered to wear "on-leave badges" whenever they are out of their offices so the public knows they are not loafing on the job.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, March 12-13, 1977 *

Genetic Engineering Debate

"We want to make sure nothing comes crawling out of that lab," said the mayor of Cambridge, Mass., when Harvard proposed to study genetic modification. As it happened, the Cambridge City Council recently voted to let Harvard proceed, but the concerns about genetic engineering and "Frankenstein genes" have become international.

Within the scientific community, genetic engineering has produced the widest philosophical debate since the splitting of the atom. Is it a promising research tool? Is it an unacceptable dangerous intrusion into the genetic heritage of life? Until recently, the debate was left to the scientists. Now the legislatures of California and New York are considering bills to control the research, as are several members of Congress. On a scientific issue with such enormous implications, who should decide?

Gene-splicing has become the fastest-growing field in biology. The research involves separating and recombining DNA, deoxyribonucleic acid, the active substance in the genes of all living things. DNA governs the heredity of life. Characteristics of an organism can be altered by splicing in DNA pieces from another organism; genetic transplants can be done between cells as diverse as mammal and plant. A bright high school biology student can do it.

Eighty-six universities in the United States are doing DNA research; so are at least nine private companies. The pure researchers are trying to learn how DNA gives organisms their hereditary traits, while pragmatic biologists are pursuing practical applications for drugs and vaccines. Synthetic insulin and a vaccine for swine and cattle diseases are two immediate possibilities. Yet more dazzling results are imaginable. Recombinant DNA technology could lead to an increase in the world's food supply by enabling plant genes to manufacture their own nitrogen fertilizer from the air. "Gene therapy" in human beings may be only five to 10 years away; genetic engineering might wipe out diseases such as sickle cell anemia.

The potential for harm, however, is also immense. Some distinguished scientists, including Nobel Prize winner George Wald, have called for a moratorium on gene-splicing experiments. The recombinant DNAs can reproduce themselves in their host cells. Once released into the world, they might be impossible to control. Science fiction possibilities abound. Bacteria bred to eat oil spills could go on an indiscriminate rampage through useful oil in automobiles and aircraft. A new strain of bacteria dumped accidentally into a sink could make its way from ocean to fish and back to human intestines. "Knowing human frailty," said Cal Tech's Robert Sinsheimer, "these structures will escape, and there is no way to recapture them."

The opponents of recombinant DNA research do ignore the success of science in handling agents as hazardous as rabies, plague and typhus in secure laboratories. And indeed, most of the research follows the careful guidelines of the National Institutes of Health.

More important than these arguments and counterarguments, however; more important than whether such research should or should not be controlled, is the question of who should make that decision.

The DNA issue should not be left to the scientific community alone. Neither can it be left to well-intentioned city and state legislators. For one thing, the broad appeal of the research means only that a tough law in one place will send researchers to another. More important, on issues of such immense consequence for good or ill, the public must participate in the decision.

Scientists may feel that any legislative restrictions would interfere with their treasured freedom of inquiry. But the public is already part of the process; the research grants to study recombinant DNA come from the federal government. The scientists have here an opportunity, indeed a duty, to educate the public and its elected representatives—devising, for example, a national framework for biological research and a possible commission similar to the Atomic Energy Commission. Congress should consider not only possible safeguards, but the goals and purposes of the research. A well thought-out legal framework for such research could do more than provide the foundation for rational decisions and proper safeguards. A U.S. law could provide world leadership as well. Gene-splicing is going on everywhere, and its products are going to be no respecters of national borders.

Biological and biochemical research have come upon exciting times, much as physics did 50 years ago. If the history of science is any guide, sooner or later, the research will be carried to its ultimate conclusion. We had better first be clear on the means and the goals.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Carter's Mideast Plan

President Carter disclosed his own Mideast peace plan on Wednesday, after seeing the Israeli Prime Minister but before seeing the Arab leaders. Notwithstanding the suddenness and his disjointed presentation, the plan seems to us extremely promising and sound, or as much so as one can expect in Mideast matters. The previous administration, after one false start, resisted offering its own plan, preferring to proceed by steps to interim measures and then into a "process" of peace-seeking. That process, of course, was stalemated. Mr. Carter evidently decided that the best way to get Arabs and Israelis to face the difficult concessions both will have to make for peace was to present his plan right off.

It calls for a linked exchange of almost all the territory Israel acquired in 1967 (save for "minor adjustments") for equally sweeping Arab political concessions. The territorial aspect delights the Arabs, who equate peace principally with recovery of land. It dismays the Israelis. Mr. Carter, however, accepts the Israeli definition of peace: "A termination of belligerence toward Israel by her neighbors; a recognition of Israel's right to exist; the right to exist in peace; the opening up of borders with free trade, tourist travel, cultural exchange between Israel and her neighbors." Israelis regard these elements as the essential evidence of Arab willingness to accept Israel as a permanent and legitimate neighbor. Arabs wish, in the words of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (a moderate on this issue), to leave these elements to "the next generation." Obviously, it is by offering each side what it most wants that Mr. Carter hopes to induce it to offer the other what it most wants. It is a gamble. It is also, in our judgment, the only way.

To reduce the gamble, President Carter is thinking of a broad and novel transition over "two years, four years, eight years, or more." He proposes Israeli "defense lines" beyond the "permanent and recognized borders" to be negotiated. This "Israeli defense capability" might include, besides "the sometime placement of Israeli forces," international forces, monitoring stations and demilitarized zones. Though he had so hinted earlier in the week, Mr. Carter does not accept "defensible borders" in the sense that the phrase has come to mean Israeli retention of large chunks of formerly Arab territory. But he does accept that Israel's security requirements, for which the United States has long accepted a special responsibility, must be squarely addressed.

Much remains to be learned about the Carter approach. He referred only in passing, for instance, to the critical Palestinian question, currently the object of intense Arab maneuvering. We think, nonetheless, that Mr. Carter is right to make a bold Mideast initiative and that his effort is serious and fair and deserving of the most responsible consideration by the parties in the Middle East and by the U.S. public as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Concern Over Belgium

What is happening in Belgium concerns Europe generally. Not simply because Premier Leo Tindemans in his three years in office has attained European rank but because . . . he has made the attempt to deal with the problem of the perversion of democracy into democratic anarchy. "If the current crisis is a mixture of contradictions in economic policy and contradictions in ideas about how the Belgian state is to be reformed, then Cools [a leader of the Socialist opposition party] cannot feel very happy because there is still less unity among the parties forming the opposition than between the parties in the coalition.

All responsible politicians in Belgium are fully aware that a federalist organization of the state with two groups of unequal size is impossible. Federalism is only possible if the two partners pull together. In Belgium the opposite is the case, especially these days on the Walloon side.

—*From the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung.*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 12, 1902

NEW YORK—John P. Altgeld, who has been called the "stormy petrel" of U.S. politics and whose term in the governorship of the State of Illinois rendered him notorious by his open support of the anarchists, died this morning in a hotel at Joliet, Ill. at the age of 55. The night previously he had addressed a pro-Boer meeting.

Fifty Years Ago

March 12, 1927

PARIS—Denouncement by the clergy of Sinclair Lewis' latest novel, "Elmer Gantry," a study of an American clergyman, as unjust and prejudiced, failed to ruffle the composure of the author. The book has just been published and is arousing the same indignation as did "Main Street," "Babbitt," and "Arrowsmith" among people who believed they were being attacked.



Terrorists and Press in U.S.

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The latest outrage in the news here *demonstrates that the political* terrorists have figured out how to use the newspapers, radio, and television for their own purposes, and that we still haven't puzzled out how to handle *them.*

It is a hard and dicey problem. The main objective of most terrorists is to get worldwide publicity from precisely the institutions they hate the most. They are using the free and competitive instincts of democracy to destroy it, and we cooperate by giving them even more publicity than they expect.

The Hanafi Muslim sect has demonstrated here the tyranny of the minority, and the fragility of democracy. For by taking hostages at gunpoint and committing murder within sight of the White House, they have disrupted the normal life of the federal capital, and diverted the media from the larger essential news of the nation to the immediate violence in the streets.

Test of News

By any test of news, this was *clearly spectacular.* Large areas around the Islamic Center on Massachusetts Avenue by the Rock Creek Bridge, around Scott Circle near the B'nai B'rith headquarters and at the City Council headquarters on Pennsylvania Avenue were cordoned off by the police, with helicopters circling the center of the city and rattling everybody's back teeth. It was almost a perfect local gee-whiz story, with dramatic pictures for the evening network news and with hour-by-hour reports on local radio and TV.

When the Prime Minister of Great Britain arrived at the White House in the middle of this turmoil, the radio and tele*vision reporters felt that they had* better explain that the 19-gun salutes were not part of the Hanafi crisis—though in point of fact the salutes were canceled lest they aggravate the situation.

The interesting thing about the Hanafi Muslim violence in Washington is that it came at almost the same time as a most remarkable press conference by President Carter. He proposed, among other things, a $1.5-billion youth employment bill to deal with the fact that "more than half the total unemployed are less than 24 years old, and among these, say from 16 to 19 years old, we have over 18 per cent unemployed, and in some of the minority groups in urban areas, more than 40 per cent."

In the same press conference, Mr. Carter proposed a youth community conservation corps for people on the land; a youth conservation corps for young unemployed people in the cities; a new proposal for compromise between Israel and the Arab states in the Middle East; a phased withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea; a series of compromises with the Soviet Union for a military arms agreement, "leading ultimately to the complete elimination of atomic weapons from the face of the earth."

It is hard to remember at any time since World War II when any U.S. president made so much news in a press conference or anywhere else, proposed so many programs on the home front, suggested so many compromises and innovations abroad, some of them almost offhand and maybe premature or unwise, and yet still got so little attention in the newspapers or on radio or television.

The violence in the streets by the Hanafi Muslims drowned him out. With all these serious presidential suggestions, he didn't even get on the front page of The Washington Post, except in a footnote. Few newspapers in the United States besides The New York Times printed the text of this remarkable news conference.

There were all kinds of things in this Carter press conference to argue about. He was curiously and unnecessarily combative with the Senate about the confirmation of Paul Warnke as his disarmament chief. He was almost casual and even reckless in proposing a Middle East compromise between Israel and the Arab states—just after seeing the head of the Israeli government and before his forthcoming meeting with the Arab leaders.

He gave a timetable for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and he was combative about negotiating an arms agreement with the Soviet Union.

"The obvious impression that concerns me," he said, "is a demonstration of lack of confidence in the Senate in my own ability and attitudes as a chief negotiator... I think many of the people that oppose Mr. Warnke just do not want to see any substantial reduction in atomic weapons—even though they are agreed to mutually by us and the Soviet Union, and even if they are designed to reduce the threat of nuclear destruction of the world."

This is not very clear and certainly not quite fair to his opponents and they will probably not forgive him for his rebuke, but again it is a publicity problem —*speaking off-the-cuff on serious questions,* which gets him into trouble.

Neither the President nor the press has figured out this problem of what is news in the modern world of terrorists, propaganda, and ambiguous politics. The men with the guns have dominated the news here this week. The media have followed them on the principle that what is new is news, but what Mr. Carter said, right or wrong, is clearly more important and more enduring, but nobody could hear him for the noise and the headlines about the terrorists.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address

Letters

Two-Faced Diplomacy

The New York Times editorial "The Two Faces of Diplomacy," (IHT, Feb. 23), illustrates the most significant fallacy in the public thinking of our times: "Sunday values" as opposed to the reality of the workaday world, morality versus Realpolitik. According to The Times: "The ambiguity of preaching doctrinal ideology while we practice pragmatic diplomacy suits us well, especially in this post-Vietnam period." This is a prime example of the kind of two-faced cynicism which has been the source of America's most flagrant mistakes all through its history and, epitomized by the immorality of the Nixon/Kissinger years, has resulted in its forfeit of the world's esteem.

President Carter is beginning to awaken the hopes of the world with his verbal defense of human rights and his image as an honest individual dedicated to the spirit of man. The Times, however, writes that "the President must make it plain that he will continue to distinguish between U.S. sympathies and U.S. actions." In other words that he, like so many others, should reserve his ideals for Sunday church services while practicing deceit and egotism from Monday through Saturday. The Times even goes so far as to quote John Quincy Adams: "She (America) is the champion and vindicator only of her own."

On the contrary—only when the United States is able to overcome the duality of its ideals and actions, when they become *one,* will its moral influence have the desired impact and it will become the champion, not only of its own, but of all free men. This is not a call for violence, through which nothing of lasting value has ever been gained, but for the utilization of all possible means *short* of armed conflict to guarantee the human rights of all peoples. This, after all, is the true function of the political state.

FRANK THOMAS SMITH.
Zurich.

Time for a Concorda[illegible] On Concorde Affair

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The transatlantic argument over the Concorde is now marked by savage and bewildering bitterness. Here it must be interjected that of the two proud European progenitors of this supersonic jet the British have displayed more calm reason and less emotion than the French. Prime Minister Callaghan behaved with restraint during his Washington visit, although he defended his case.

In France, where Gallic vigor is often summoned to enhance Cartesian logic, there has been a perceptible rise in public anger and official irritation at the United States and the issue, which is not essentially crucial to the future of either the West or the world, has been inflated beyond recognition.

One irked reaction among governmental circles is that the Communists and Socialists, linked in opposition to the present regime in a series of elections starting with Sunday's municipal vote, have been yammering that only they can protect France from unemployment in the aircraft industry and that the United States threatens French national independence. Etcetera.

Heads Are Shaking

Even the coolest heads are shaking sadly. Prime Minister Raymond Barre, a rotund former professor who enjoys the description of himself as "a square man in a round body," told me during a long conversation:

"It will be a very serious attack if the New York Port Authority blocks Concorde flights. I cannot really appreciate the U.S. attitude. People here are shocked to see a plane furnished with the proper navigation certificate excluded from an airport—the most important airport in the world. They cannot help believing this is an act of bad faith.

"They feel that a technologically advanced carrier is being eliminated from access to New York, and maybe the entire United States, when all other countries including France have willingly accepted U.S. aeronautical equipment. We are especially shocked to see this occur in an industry where all Europe has accepted American supremacy although naturally our own aircraft factories must keep their potential.

"It is difficult under existing circumstances to envision the desirable long-term cooperation between Europe and the United States on future development of aircraft. Beyond that, I am genuinely concerned about Franco-American cooperation on other bilateral or multilateral projects."

The diplomatic argument here is that President Ford understo[illegible] France's (and Britain's) positi[illegible] very well but that President Ca[illegible]ter has embarked on a series foreign policy "improvisations" and the results could be counte[illegible] productive or even dangerous.

There is much confusion abo[illegible] the complex inter-relationships the various U.S. governing lev[illegible] —federal, state, municipal—and feeling of unbelief that a lo[illegible] "Port Authority" can make int[illegible] national decisions. The [illegible] Authority's action reversed a co[illegible]mitment by Washington to per[illegible] a small number of Concorde [illegible] flights into Kennedy Airport.

Ignorant of U.S. constitution[illegible] law or the political force of e[illegible] logical lobbies, the French [illegible] they are not being given a h[illegible] shake. There is a specially de[illegible] current of nationalism in Fra[illegible] and, despite basically pro-U[illegible] feelings, the latter sometim[illegible] dissipate in a fog of emotio[illegible] confusion.

Two basic questions are [illegible] volved. One is the good faith [illegible] the United States in honor[illegible] agreements and in giving due [illegible] to statistical figures (for exam[illegible] decibels of noise) presented [illegible] non-U.S. experts.

The other is the Concorde [illegible] self. It has been an immens[illegible] expensive enterprise, ba[illegible] Anglo-French financial co[illegible]tence as their airline authori[illegible] knew even before fuel pr[illegible] soared. But at least the U[illegible] States can help them reduce [illegible] threatened loss and also s[illegible] national "face."

Unfair

It is time to reduce the so[illegible] level of the strident transatla[illegible] argument. Whatever [illegible] scientific tests show, the C[illegible] corde is very near the borde[illegible] of noise limitations now fixed [illegible] not actually within them. Mo[illegible] over, it is unfair to punish it [illegible] applying retroactively new res[illegible] tions.

Why cannot Washington d[illegible] creetly ask the governor in Alba[illegible] and the mayor in New York C[illegible] to press the Port Authority [illegible] accept a fixed number of fli[illegible] on specified remote runways a[illegible] at the same time offer an infl[illegible] ential quid pro quo of furth[illegible] financial generosity through [illegible] on loans to the harassed metro[illegible] olis?

If there is "give" from Wa[illegible] ington in that sense, there m[illegible] be consequent "give" by New Yo[illegible] (leare[illegible] and a willingness to accept [illegible] of compromise along these lines [illegible] Paris and London. Lord kno[illegible] more complex and highly charg[illegible] puzzles than that presented by [illegible] concordat on the Concorde ha[illegible] been solved in the past by ever[illegible] one involved.

The Durability of Castro

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON.—Having subsidized the invasion of Fidel Castro's domain, and having planned with similar effect his assassination, the U.S. government may now be hatching another ruthless plot. It may dispatch Reggie Jackson and the other wage slaves of the New York Yankees to Havana to give the Communists a demoralizing demonstration of the superiority of capitalist motives.

Castro's durability next door to such hostility undermines the myth of U.S. know-how, and suggests there is some advantage in being an enemy, rather than a client, of the United States. Remember, Castro arrived as a rookie in the big leagues of politics at approximately the same time as another hot prospect, Moise Tshombe (deceased), sovereign of Katanga (deceased).

But today there is in Washington an air of accumulating and irresistible conviction. It is time, 16 years after the Bay of Pigs, to let the dead past bury its dead, and to improve relations with Castro.

A Dictator

That invasion was defended on the ground that Castro had "betrayed the revolution." This argument provoked columnist Murray Kempton to observe: "*Ask no more why we do not give* machine guns to people attempting to overthrow Trujillo; Trujillo never betrayed a revolution."

Castro is no less a dictator than was Trujillo. But Castro always has understood that Western society contains many leftists whose hatred of dictatorship is less constant than their hunger for political heroes.

And he has mastered the symbols of heroism. The years have not dealt lightly with the hero's midriff, but at least it still is swathed in the green fatigues he wore in the heroic fight to replace the old dictator.

Bib Overalls

The fatigues are like Jimmy Carter's jeans and cardigans, a symbol of romantic origins. Wearing them conspicuously is the sort of gesture of humility that only the powerful can make; it is an assertion of the prerogative to disregard conventions.

Castro's fatigues also are like *the bib overalls favored by radical* undergraduates who are sent from Scarsdale to expensive schools. They express reverence for the masses without expressing an aspiration to actually share their fate.

When Castro planted the red flag just 100 miles south of the pastel hotels along Miami Beach, he made Havana less colorful. To Graham Greene, who managed to make it the setting for a cold war comedy ("Our Man in Havana"), pre-Castro Havana was where "every vice was permissible and every irade possible." And the biggest vice, gambling, was potentially the biggest trade, even bigger than sugar.

But the famous casinos were early casualties of the revolution. In February 1960, in the 14th month of the Glorious Transition to Socialism, the last U.S. gambler in Havana strode into the bar the Riviera Hotel and exclaim[illegible] to some journalists who w[illegible] lingering there to cover the rev[illegible] lution:

"Go to the casino. I just play[illegible] a hand of blackjack. I had [illegible] jack and a seven; the dealer h[illegible] three sixes. I looked at him a[illegible] I said: 'Pay me; I got 17.' [illegible] you got 15.' He looked at [illegible] cards and he counted with [illegible] lips and he paid me. Sure, it [illegible] be lonely here, but I'm living ne[illegible] to a casino where the dealer ca[illegible] count."

Alas, soon the dealer could[illegible] deal. Castro closed the casin[illegible] an act of historic folly that co[illegible] demned Cuba to subsist on Co[illegible] munist agriculture. And if [illegible] tente with Cuba means restituti[illegible] for U.S. organizations whose ec[illegible] nomic interests were rudely jolt[illegible] by the revolution, the Mafia w[illegible] collect handsomely.

Roll of Dice

Casinos are where citizens [illegible] capitalistic societies rebel agai[illegible] the norms of capitalism: Th[illegible] abandon rational calculation [illegible] risk capital capriciously, on t[illegible] roll of dice and the spin [illegible] wheels. If Castro were m[illegible] clever, or more cynical, he wo[illegible] have kept the casinos and [illegible] Yankee tourists finance his regi[illegible]

But Communist regimes ge[illegible] erally are as Victorian as K[illegible] Marx. Castro, like Marx a[illegible] Lenin, is a child of middle-cl[illegible] parents. He probably belie[illegible] correctly, that gambling—the p[illegible] suit of unearned income—fost[illegible] frivolous attitudes toward wo[illegible] accumulation and property.

The price in tyranny has be[illegible] too high, even for such a d[illegible] fensible goal, but let us give t[illegible] devil his due: Castro's revoluti[illegible] has prevented Havana from [illegible] coming a Las Vegas.

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هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Katangan Ex-Gendarmes Suspected

...ire Says Invaders Are Mercenaries

...rom Wire Dispatches

...HASA, Zaire, March 11.—...asion of Zaire by so-...foreign mercenaries" was ...d in confusion today fol-...series of vague and con-...y statements by govern-...fficials and foreign ob-...

...lomatic circles here, the ...was growing that the ...as carried out by former ...se gendarmes who fled ...boring Angola after an ...uprising in the copper-...province now called ... They based their belief ...fact that Zairean au-...have not yet identified ...kers and that President ...Sese Seko so far has ...incriminating Angola as ...ntry responsible for the ...

...Mobutu said he cannot ...complaint against Angola ...attack by thousands of ...aries against southern ...ecause Angola has only a ...regime that does not act ...own.

...ola is a mere pawn which ...ly move on the orders of ...pulator," Mr. Mobutu said ...interview with Azap, the ...news agency.

...lodge a complaint against ...that country, the leaders of which are manipulated by foreign powers, would do them too much honor." Mr. Mobutu said he wanted "to oppose the sabre-rattling with dialogue and wisdom."

Some reports indicated the attackers were advancing rapidly, causing pani in the region. In the provincial capital of Lubumbashi, a dusk-to-dawn curfew was imposed, the sources said.

No reports on the situation reached Kinshasa this afternoon because all communications between Kinshasa and Lubumbashi had been cut, the sources said. Authorities have not published any casualty figures.

The sources even doubted that Zairean forces had clashed with the invaders and that army reinforcements had reached the operational area. They said there was a fuel shortage in Shaba that was bound to hamper army movements.

Army Moves

Earlier today, Zairean officials said army units had moved to repulse the mercenaries, who had crossed into the Shaba Province from Angola and occupied three towns and a number of villages. The government said the villages of Divuma and Kasaji were retaken from the invaders.

"This is difficult to believe considering the acute fuel shortage in the province of Shaba," a source said. Parts of the occupied frontier areas are as much as 1,500 miles from Kinshasa.

Earlier, officials said Angola has charged that Zaire is sheltering, supporting and arming rebels against President Agostinho Neto's Marxist government. They said Angola might be arming and training refugees from Zaire in retaliation. Last month, raiders killed 43 and wounded 25 in an Angolan village.

Zaire has denied the Angolan charges, saying the Angolans in Zaire are refugees from the 1975-76 civil conflict in which Mr. Neto's forces, aided by about 15,000 Cuban troops, crushed two pro-Western liberation groups.

'Pawn in Luanda'

The Zairean Salongo newspaper hinted editorially at Cuban involvement in the current invasion, saying, "Everybody knows Neto is only an ordinary pawn in Luanda,' the capital of Angola. It said Mr. Neto and his regime "only received power from their spiritual masters" with the help of "lawless and godless mercenaries, who never left the African soil which they stained with the blood of innocent people."

An estimated 10,000 Cuban troops are still in Angola.

Zairean officials said the invaders were still holding the towns of Dilolo, Kapanga and Kisenge.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said eight Methodist U.S. missionaries were put under house arrest by the forces in Kapanga.

The spokesman said 17 other Americans, including 5 children 2 Peace Corps volunteers and 10 missionaries, were safe in the town of Sandoa, which was not affected. He said U.S. officials were "looking into the possibility" of getting them out of the area.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the State Department announced that the United States is making preparations to evacuate eight U.S. citizens from the region in Zaire.

...mania Lists Aid Requests Quake Debris Is Cleared

By Paul Hofmann

...HAREST, March 11 (NYT). ...ries of specific requests for ... overcome the effects of ...vere earthquake that struck ...nia and particularly its ...l a week ago was forwarded ...shington today.

Romanian government ... new data processing sys... for a heavily damaged com... center, instruments for ...ology and other branches of ...ine, replacements for de... ...ed machinery, spare parts ...other special equipment.

...mania's requests are con... ...d in five lists that the For... Ministry has handed to ...s diplomatic missions, in... ...g the U.S. Embassy.

...le Romania looked for as... ...ce in its reconstruction ef... the official word at home ... seven days after the quake ... normalization."

Debris Cleared

...er a week of day-and-night ... by many thousands, the ... has been cleared from ... areas, leaving bulldozed ... and skeletons of damaged ...dings. Most of the ruins are ...ed in.

...me Romanians and foreign ...rvers are privately criticizing ... authorities for their "cos...ic" hurry to eliminate the ...t visual reminders of the ...hquake.

...hers, including senior diplo... mats, maintain that the quick removal of rubble and the establishment of a semblance of orderliness even in badly battered neighborhoods provided a much-needed psychological lift for the population.

Living conditions in the capital and in the provincial cities and towns that were affected still range from uncomfortable to grim.

Lack of Fuel

Residents here are advised to continue boiling water before drinking it. The methane gas that normally heats most of the capital is still cut off and, in the prevailing chill, many are suffering from colds and respiratorial ailments.

Officials say there is no danger of epidemics nor has there been an exceptional incidence of gastro-intestinal diseases.

Rumors that Bucharest was threatened by radioactivity because of alleged leakage from an experimental nuclear reactor near here have proved unfounded.

The death toll from the earthquake is still uncertain. Many experienced observers here are convinced that the number of victims is much higher than the 1,387 cited by President Nicolae Ceausescu in a press conference yesterday.

"How do you account for the 90 per cent of all patients in the cardiac ward of the city hospital who died within hours after the quake—as cases of heart failure or as disaster fatalities?" a diplomat asked. "Or is a man who, in panic, rushed into the street and was run over by a truck a traffic victim?"

Mrs. Ceausescu Named

BUCHAREST, March 11 (Reuters).—President Ceausescu's wife, Elena, was named today to direct the earthquake relief effort.

The President's wife, a chemical engineer, was named chairman of a national aid committee to coordinate Romanian and foreign help.

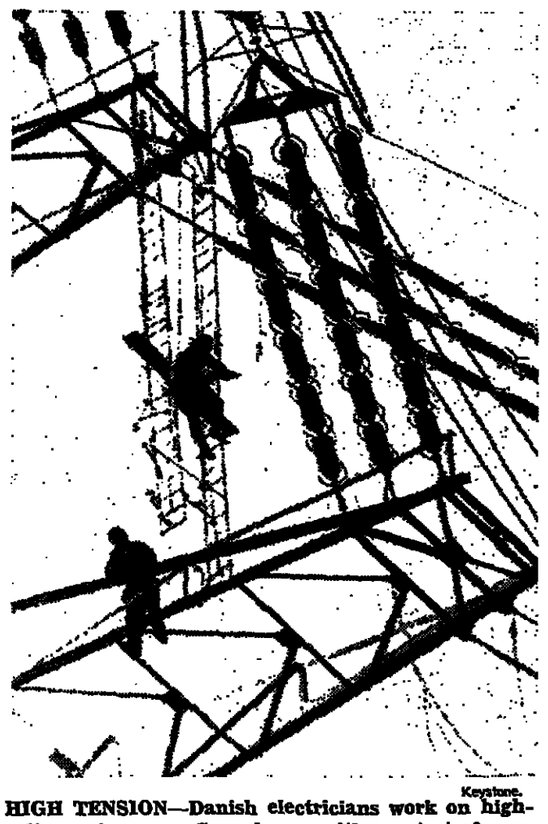
...y of C...

F. Will

...ndon Times Back ...er Long Disruption

...NDON, March 11 (AP).—The ... was on sale again today ... a front-page apology to its ...ers, advertisers, retailers and ...sellers" for missing six is... during a 13-day period.

...e Times explained that pub... ...ion was halted by a labor dis... which ended last night after ... than 120 machine assistants ... expelled from their union ... wildcat strike and then re... ...ted on a pledge to recognize ...nion.



Keystone.

HIGH TENSION—Danish electricians work on high-voltage wires near Copenhagen with greatest of ease.

Nazi Suspect Sued for Fraud

BONN, March 11 (UPI).—A multimillionaire Dutch art collector, accused of responsibility for the murder of hundreds of Jews, swindled West Germany out of 500,000 marks ($208,000) by claiming he was a Nazi victim, Finance Ministry officials said today.

The ministry now wants the money back and is suing Pieter Menten in a West Berlin court to get it, the officials said.

Mr. Menten, 78, is in a Dutch jail awaiting trial on charges that as a Nazi collaborator in World War II in German-occupied Poland he killed hundreds of persons, mainly Jews, whose art collections he coveted.

After his arrest late last year, West German officials discovered that in 1965 Mr. Menten claimed and received a huge sum of money under a law that provides for payments to those who suffered financial losses under the Nazis.

His payment was based on his claim that the SS in 1942 confiscated works of art and furniture from his home in Lemberg, now the Russian city of Lvov.

It now is alleged that not only did he not lose any of his own property but that he shipped three railroad cars loaded with valuable paintings and furniture from Poland to the Netherlands in 1943 with Nazi connivance.

Schermerhorn, Dutch Leader, Is Dead at 82

HAARLEM, the Netherlands, March 11 (UPI).—Prof. Willem Schermerhorn, 82, former Dutch premier and resistance fighter, died yesterday.

Mr. Schermerhorn played an important role in the Dutch resistance during the Nazi occupation, from 1940 to 1945.

After the war, he was premier and war minister in a caretaker government which ran the country until the general elections of 1946.

Daniil R. Lunts

MOSCOW, March 11 (AP).—Prof. Daniil R. Lunts, the psychiatrist who certified as insane a number of well-known Soviet dissidents, died last week, according to a death notice published yesterday in the newspaper Evening Moscow. A severe illness was blamed.

Albert F. Caldwell

RICHMOND, Va., March 11 (AP).—Albert F. Caldwell, 91, who survived the sinking of the Titanic in 1912, died here yesterday.

Decision on Trial Imperils Party Accord in Italy

ROME, March 11 (Reuters).—The ruling Christian Democrats today reacted angrily and the Communists rejoiced over last night's decision by Parliament to send two former ministers of defense to trial for their alleged role in the Lockheed scandal.

Under Premier Giulio Andreotti's minority government, the Christian Democrats and Communists have been quietly cooperating in getting legislation through Parliament.

But the newspaper Corriere della Sera said today that Parliament's decision in the Lockheed case had now driven them apart.

Mr. Andreotti faces the problem of passing some unpopular austerity measures.

Sarkis Reported To Weigh Sending Force to South

BEIRUT, March 11 (UPI).—President Elias Sarkis is considering sending a Syrian-equipped Lebanese "strike force" to maintain law and order in the south Lebanon region bordering Israel, political sources said today.

"He has secured full Arab support to solve the security situation there in the manner that he sees fit," the sources added.

Mr. Sarkis conferred with Arab heads of state in Cairo during the Afro-Arab summit conference earlier this week.

Palestinian guerrillas and their Lebanese progressive allies have been fighting Israeli-backed Lebanese militiamen in the south, long after the Syrian-dominated Arab peace-keeping force was able to restore peace in the rest of the country.

Council to Meet

CAIRO, March 11 (Reuters).—The Palestine National Council, which functions as a parliament, will meet here tomorrow to discuss current international efforts to settle the Middle East conflict.

Almost 300 delegates to the council will have to decide if and how the policy of the Palestine Liberation Organization should be adapted to the realignment of Arab forces which emerged from the Lebanese civil war.

Indicates Another Approach

Fukuda Differs With U.S. on Rights

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, March 11 (NYT).—Premier Takeo Fukuda, preparing for his departure next week for meetings in Washington with President Carter, has indicated that there are differences between the two leaders over the questions of human rights and foreign policy.

During last fall's election campaign and since his inauguration in January, Mr. Carter and his aides have frequently spoken out against human-rights violations in other nations. The President Wednesday emphasized U.S. concern for human rights in South Korea in talks with Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin of South Korea.

In a rare appearance before foreign correspondents yesterday, Mr. Fukuda was asked about human rights. "I am, of course, all for them," he said, "human rights must be respected. I think so, too. But as to how to actually implement [that concern] on specific issues, since the situation where Japan is located is different from that of the States, I believe that Japan should work out its own [foreign policy] implementation."

Mr. Fukuda, 72, was asked what advice on Asia's specific human-rights problems he would give President Carter. "You understand this is a very delicate issue," Mr. Fukuda said. "I have no further comment."

Noticeably Silent

In recent years, the Japanese government has been noticeably silent over alleged human-rights violations in neighboring countries, especially the Phillipines, where President Ferdinand Marcos rules under martial rule, and South Korea, where President Park Chung Hee's emergency decrees forbid criticism of the government.

The reasons given center on Japanese concern over interfering in internal affairs of other nations, still a sensitive issue in Asian areas occupied by the Japanese before and during World War II.

However, in August, 1973, Kim Dae Jung, a political opponent of President Park, was kidnapped from a hotel room in central Tokyo and appeared soon after on trial in Seoul. He has spent much of the time since in prison, along with other opponents of Mr. Park.

Japan's protests over Mr. Park's violation of its sovereignty were considered little more than pro forma and the issue has remained dormant since.

Deals, Payoffs

There have been over the years persistent unconfirmed reports of political deals and possible payoffs of Japanese politicians by South Korean officials seeking Japanese government aid and private investments. The politicians mentioned here as being involved have denied any role. The names have not included Mr. Fukuda's.

Mr. Fukuda, who took office Dec. 24, is scheduled to leave for Washington on his first overseas trip as Premier on March 19. According to the unannounced schedule, he will meet Mr. Carter on March 21 and March 22.

Prime topics of concern in these sessions will be the world economic situation, especially Japan's efforts to spur its sagging economy, and Mr. Carter's announced plans to withdraw gradually the 41,000 U.S. troops now stationed in South Korea. Japan has regarded the troops as a security buffer.

On the economic question, U.S. officials have emphasized the need for economic expansion, especially in the developed countries of the United States, Japan and West Germany, to help lift the world out of the lingering recession.

Cheaper Loans

To give the Premier evidence to show to Mr. Carter of Japan's economic efforts, the Bank of Japan is expected to announce in the next few days a lowering by about one-half of one per cent of its official discount rate, to 6 per cent. Basically, the idea is to make business loans cheaper to encourage corporate investments.

But weak domestic consumer spending, which accounts for half of Japan's gross national product, has given business here little enthusiasm for further investment, regardless of the interest rate.

And Mr. Fukuda's other economic expansion proposals, including increased public-works spending, are undergoing difficult times in parliament, where the Premier's party, the Liberal Democrats, holds a slim majority and must compromise with opposition forces.

'Tragedy' Feared

However, Japan's success in exporting goods has drawn mounting criticism from abroad, especially Europe. Mr. Fukuda acknowledged that his nation's responsibility to economic recovery was large. But he warned against "protectionism that tends to surface in times of economic chaos." Such trade-hindering measures, he said, would be a "global political tragedy."

Regarding the U.S. troops, Mr. Fukuda said any withdrawal would "greatly interest" Japan and should be carried out very carefully to avoid upsetting the delicate military balance between North and South Korea.

In his comments at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan, the Premier also said Japan's economy would grow 6.7 per cent in the fiscal year beginning April 1 and he predicted "an overwhelming victory" for his conservative party in the next general elections. Half of the seats in Japan's upper house of parliament are up for election in June or July.

Newspaper in Peking Admits Serious Economic Problems

PEKING, March 11 (Reuters).—The People's Daily today reported serious energy, food and industrial problems in China with unprecedented frankness, as the government launched a campaign to boost the ailing economy.

The People's Daily said that "problems should not be hidden from the masses" and described economic shortfalls in unusually forthright language.

The newspaper spoke of "temporary difficulties in industrial production" and "temporary coal-supply difficulties."

In the fertile province of Shantung, it reported, 10 million persons had been mobilized to fight a serious drought and "the situation continues to worsen, seriously affecting the normal growth of wheat."

The reports were linked with a campaign of "rigid economy" in coal, oil and electricity and a simultaneous movement to encourage "socialist emulation"—essentially competition between workers to boost production.

"We must send every ounce of coal," the People's Daily urged, "every watt of electricity and every drop of oil we save to the places it is most needed in revolution and production."

Wide publicity was given to factories which had conserved energy and Canton's Nanfang Daily reported workers at the city's Number Three steel smelting plant had "pushed ahead with production despite shortages of raw materials."

Analysts believe that labor unrest is still a serious handicap in some areas.

Travelers from Shanghai today reported seeing posters demanding higher wages on the city-center municipal revolutionary committee building.

And a radio broadcast from China's southeastern Fukien Province quoted delegates at a local conference as having said that individual farming, speculation and profiteering in the region had not yet been eliminated.

Using guardedly optimistic language, the People's Daily said that China could surely overcome soon the present problems under the leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng.

The pragmatic new "socialist emulation" campaign would have been anathema to China's purged radical leaders. Last year, they launched attacks on wage scales, so-called bourgeois rights and material incentives to boost production.

Today, the People's Daily made it clear that hard work and overtime would be rewarded.

It quoted Mao Tse-tung as having said, "Rewards should be given to labor heroes and model workers," and, in an apparent warning to shirkers, quoted Lenin as saying, "Under socialism, those who do not work will not eat."

Analysts estimate that China's gross national product rose by only 3.5 per cent last year, the smallest increase since the Cultural Revolution a decade ago.

The radicals are being blamed for stirring up political factionalism and discontent that led to factory shutdowns, rioting and sabotage.

Nature added its toll. Before the present drought, many areas suffered serious flooding, resulting in a poor harvest last year and the present food shortages.

23 Deaths Listed In Rhodesia War

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 11 (UPI).—Twenty-three persons have been killed in the guerrilla war in the last 24 hours, the military command said today.

A communiqué said security forces have killed 11 black nationalist guerrillas and two black civilians violating the dusk-to-dawn curfew in war zones while insurgents "murdered" nine African civilians.

The communiqué said the Rhodesian border post of Vila Salazar "has again been subjected to an unprovoked rocket and mortar attack from Mozambique." The post in southeastern Rhodesia has been reported under almost daily attack for the last month.

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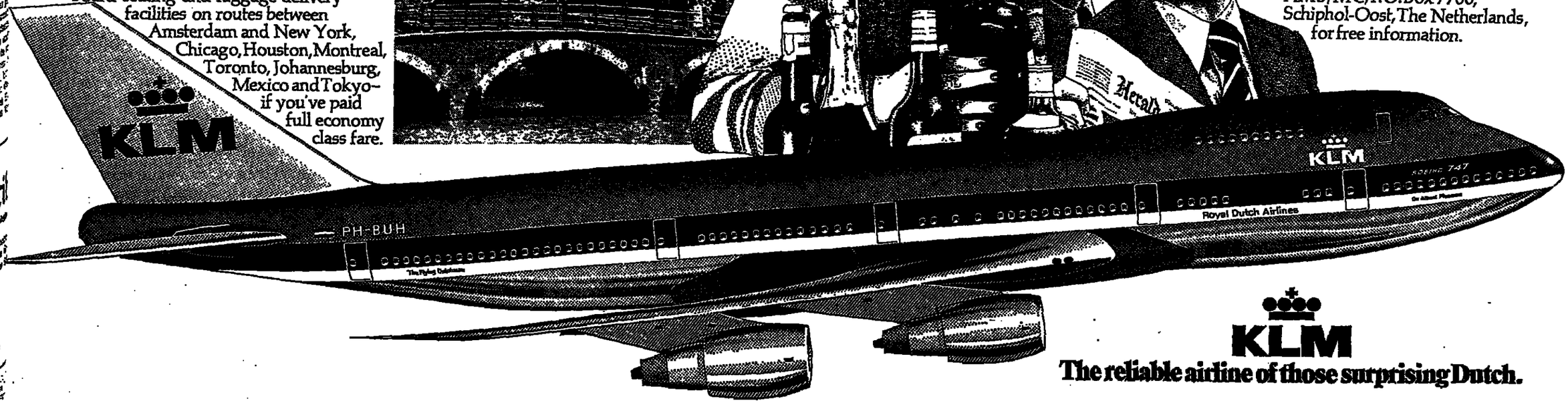




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هكذا من الأصل

LONDON THEATER

9-Hour Satire on Almost Everything

By John Walker

LONDON, March 11 (IHT).—Immanentize the Eschaton? Well, that was what the play which opened the Cottesloe, the third of the National Theater's stages, was all about. "Illuminatus!" a nine-hour-long excursion into apocalyptic science-factoid paranoia, based on three anarchistic novels, must have been the most bizarre beginning for any state theater.

According to Robert Shea and Robert Anton Wilson, American authors of "Illuminatus!", immanentizing the Eschaton means Armageddon, an attempt to save humanity—or an elite and secret part of it—by destroying it and releasing vast psychic energies.

"Illuminatus!", as play or book, is difficult to describe, although it has become easier since Watergate. It is a freewheeling satire of pseudo-scholarship on the ultimate conspiracy theory—that the world has always been controlled by a secret society which gained notoriety in 1776 as the Bavarian Illuminaten, a revolutionary Masonic sect that included Goethe among its members.

Shea and Wilson's novels are an exuberant mélange of such facts and outrageous fictions that "explain" and link H.P. Lovecraft's mythology of Cthulhu, the Kennedy assassinations, the origins of two world wars, Bugs Bunny and the dying words of gangster Dutch Schultz. The books leap about in space and time, following a huge cast of characters who converge on a demon-ridden rock festival.

Somehow, Ken Campbell and Chris Langham, the adaptors and directors, have put all this on the stage of the National's studio theater, intended as a showcase for experimental drama. It is the sort of play, pulsating with energy and theatrical pleasure, that you can wander in and out of at will without losing much of the narrative. Indeed, it is probably easier to understand if you do miss some of it.

The play is on show at weekends this month, beginning at 2 p.m. and ending sometime after 10:30 p.m., with at least five intervals, depending on the mood of the directors. Only those plugged into hippy persecution complexes will be able to understand an entertainment in which most of the cast ends up in a yellow submarine captained by a piratical genius who talks to a singing dolphin while looting Atlantis. But there is enough wit, humor, insanity and, as the evening continues, deft rock music to please most people.

In some of the more esoteric and wordy moments I found myself enjoying the theater as much as the play. It is an austerely elegant black oblong box with high galleries. The National calls it its "small theater" and so it is; but it is still bigger than the Hampstead Theater Club and at least as large as the Royal Court.

It has disadvantages. It is physically cut off from the rest of the National Theater. I wondered, too, whether the same ghetto mentality explained why the Cottesloe serves coffee in vile polystyrene containers while elsewhere in the National you can drink from china cups.

Ken Campbell spent a year putting the play together with Chris Langham and first staged it, on a tiny budget, in Liverpool. They display a brilliant theatrical invention, although, surprisingly, within the confines of a proscenium arch. The small-scale sets are witty and effective. The cast displays much more than stamina. They are flexible enough to overcome potential disasters. One actor, when another failed to turn up for a scene, played two parts with considerable aplomb.

John Joyce's rumpled New York detective was excellently done. Chris Langham revealed a gift for comedy as a naive underground reporter, Neil Cunnigham convinced as a mad genius and Prunella Gee, James Broadbent and David Rappaport, as a midget who takes on the world, all added to the gaiety of the long day. There was, too, the unexpected pleasure of the mellifluous voice of Sir John Gielgud as the First Universal-Cybernetic-Kinetic-Ultra Programmer (known affectionately by its initial letters), a computer given to consulting the I Ching.

While one of the co-authors, Robert Shea, slipped out of the theater into the London night, the other, Robert Anton Wilson, joined in the performance of a Black Mass (where he was upstaged by a sneezing goat) before expressing his pleasure at the production.

"The books are a great put-on," he says. "If there was anything we forgot to satirize, it was an accident." Nevertheless, he takes seriously the play's final message, that the future of humanity depends upon achieving immortality and migrating to the stars. He expects both to happen this century and hopes to travel on the first starship.

Wilson has already completed another book, "Cosmic Trigger," which continues his research into the Illuminati and includes conversations he had with an "entity" he raised in a cabalistic ritual. He has various explanations for this being—"it was much smarter than me"—ranging from an extra-terrestrial intelligence to a Rosicrucian "Invisible College" to a manifestation from the right lobe of his brain which, he thinks, may be a quantum computer.

Allen Ginsberg may not have been right when he said, a few years ago, that we are living in science fiction. But "Illuminatus!" comes near to making it true, at least for nine hours a day at the Cottesloe.



Illuminatus!: Janice Murray (Tarantella Serpentine), Chris Langham (George Dorn).

Forty Pianists to Vie In Sydney Competition

SYDNEY, March 11 (Reuters).—Musicians from 22 nations have entered Australia's first international piano competition, which will be held from July 16 to Aug. 3.

The Cladan Cultural Exchange Institute and the Sydney Conservatorium of Music announced that 40 pianists would take part, 35 of them from overseas.

West Germans Hold 10 in Theft of Art

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 11 (UPI).—West German police today announced the arrest of 10 suspects in a one-million-mark ($416,660) art theft in East Germany.

They arrested them in the course of a nationwide hunt, a police spokesman said.

Burglars broke into the Sanssouci Castle Art Gallery near Potsdam, East Germany, six weeks ago and got away with 10 paintings worth one million marks.

MUSIC IN ROME

The Success of Salome And Unoperatic Reasons

By William Weaver

ROME, March 11 (IHT).—*Although it may not be the greatest musical event of the current season,* the "Salome" now running at Rome's Teatro Dell'-Opera *is sure to be the No. 1 box-office success, if not entirely for operatic reasons.*

More than the singing, it was the soprano Felicia Weathers's realistic dance of the seven veils that won the headlines after opening night and has sparked continuing controversy. While the artist's nudity is less than total (she ends up with a glittering G-string), it is a great deal more than local operagoers are used to, and discussion has been heated and loud.

A daily paper even ran a series of interviews with theater people, asking their opinions on the subject. The most sensible was the director, Liliana Cavani, rightly worried about the possibility of a new fashion springing up, with Manons and Traviatas in bikinis (and in view of what some opera directors have concocted in Italy recently, such an eventuality is far from unlikely).

Logical Conclusion

Most critics and interviewees, however, insisted rightly on Miss Weathers's restraint and beauty. And, in fact, her dance is tastefully seductive and perfectly suited to the music. Her quasi-nudity at the end is a logical conclusion, not sexy or sensational. For that matter, it is in keeping with her whole interpretation of the protagonist role. This is an extremely young, heedless, headstrong princess, naturally willing to use her body to achieve her purpose. She is less violently neurotic than some Salomes (for instance, Anje Silja, the last exponent of the part here, a decade ago). On the other hand, her final scene with the head was chillingly realistic, even crude in Margherita Wallmann's fairly traditional staging. Vocally, the soprano was out of her depth, but often she cleverly turned her limitations into advantages, making her singing deliberately intimate, since it could not be heroic. At times, however, this process was impossible, and the great finale, in particular, did not come off. Miss Weathers cannot float her voice over the Strauss orchestra, and when she tries to force it, she runs into pitch trouble. Nevertheless, this was always a thoughtful and thought-provoking performance.

Perhaps to accommodate his leading lady, the conductor Lovro von Matacic sometimes seemed to domesticate the fury of the score: a sometimes cool, but still sinister reading, and the Rome Opera Orchestra—except for the odd mishap in the brass department—followed him smoothly and tellingly.

In the cast, Rudolf Holtenau was outstanding: a solid, rich-voiced Prophet (when he sang from the cistern, unfortunately, the voice was tinnily amplified). Peter Bissger's set and costumes were on loan from the Teatro La Fenice in Venice: another indication of the Rome theater's laudable economy program.

ENTERTAINMENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, March 11 (IHT).—This is how New York Times critics rate new films and plays:

Films

"Mr. Billion," according to Vincent Canby, "is like looking at a plastic bag filled with water and goldfish. It's transparent. It has no particular form. It's not funny, and you've seen goldfish before." It stars Terrence Hill as an Italian auto mechanic who has inherited his uncle's fortune. Jackie Gleason and Valerie Perrine team up to get the money. "Because the material is so thin, Gleason never gets a chance to be funny," while Miss Perrine "looks beautiful and completely untrustworthy." It was directed by Jonathan Kaplan, who wrote the screenplay along with Ken Friedman.

* * *

"Islands in the Stream," the adaptation of Ernest Hemingway's novel "is such a mixture of good and bad that it's impossible not to see the trees instead of the forest," Vincent Canby says. George C. Scott plays Thomas Hudson, a man in "carefully maintained accord with himself" with "fine, disciplined intensity." It is 1940, he is visited on the island of Bimini, where he lives, by his three sons and his first, divorced, wife. "It's a film that begins so well, with so much genuine feeling that, as it goes on, sort of petering out, one starts wishing one could control it. It's like sitting in the back of a car that is going gently, but unmistakenly out of control." Writer Denne Bart Petitclerc, and director Franklin J. Schaffer, have let the material, "sprawl, with very little grace and feeling." The rest of the cast includes Claire Bloom, David Hemmings and Michael-James Wixted.

Plays

"Savages," by Christopher Hampton, is "a most moving play staged with the fierceness of poetry," according to Clive Barnes. A diplomat is kidnapped in Brazil by a guerrilla too intelligent for his cause; they play chess together. "It is a fantastic play in the range and depth of insight. It is not all that brilliantly written, but it has the passion of an observing citizen of the world." It works first on the level of the savagery of Western society, and then also the savagery of the true savages—the Indians. Gordon Davidson, the director, has helped Hampton out "in power and emphasis." The three main roles "are splendidly taken" by Joseph Maher as the diplomat, Stephen Joyce as an anthropologist and Mandy Patinkin as the guerrilla.

Correction

An article on abortion in France (IHT, March 9) incorrectly attributed statistics to the Rhône department that should have been attributed to the department of Bouches-du-Rhône, where Marseilles is situated.

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Edwin H. Tuller, Pastor.

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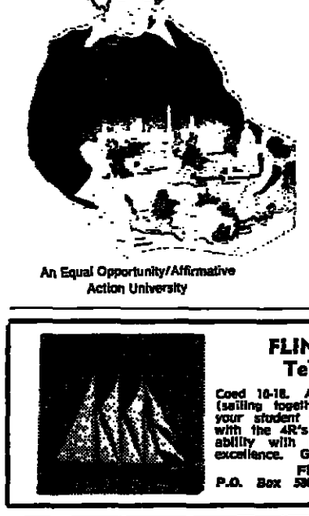
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A Guide to the Spring European Festivals

March 11 (IHT).—The st of the annual festivals and the other arts are ad the corner, and East- ee the season in full ollowing is a list of the estivals, with program dates and addresses ditional information may . A listing of later fes- l be published in the -20 editions of the IHT.

* * *

(March 19-April 2): music festival of this orough has operatic rar- Donizetti's "Il Castello di h," Monteverdi's "Orfeo" concert performance of Les Vêpres Siciliennes," rench version; contem- rance with the Extem- unction and Sun Sun Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, nez, Robert Tear and Luxon will be heard in and there are contem- usic concerts, choral mu- week of jazz, all at vari- in Camden. (Festival ce, St. Pancras Library, 100 Euston Road, London, NWL 2AJ.)

* * *

Royan (March 21-April 6): A festival of the art and culture of nations of former French colonies bordering the Sahara—Mali, Senegal, Niger, Upper Volta and Mauritania—runs to March 31. From April 2 to 8, this French Atlantic city mounts its 14th Festival of Contemporary Art, with 36 world premieres, and 16 French first performances promised, many of them by composers being heard here for the first time. Ensembles on hand include the Southwest German Radio Orchestra, les Percussions de Strasbourg, the Art Ensemble of Chicago and the Ensemble M of Amsterdam. Ernest Bour, conductor of the German orchestra, is this year's guest of honor, and exhibitions include one of percussion instruments and the 6th Salon of Photographic Research. (Boite Postale 517, 17200 Royan, France.)

* * *

Salzburg Easter Festival (April 3-11): No Wagner this year, but Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic offer Mahler's Symphony No. 6 and Bruckner's No. 5; the choral work is Bach's St. Matthew Passion, and a revival of Karajan's production of Verdi's "Il Trovatore" will have Leontyne Price, Fiorenza Cossotto, Giacomo Aragall, Piero Cappuccilli and Jose van Dam in the cast. (Osterfestspiele Salzburg, Festspielhaus, A-5010 Salzburg, Austria.)



Herbert von Karajan
. . . in Salzburg.



Maurice Béjart
. . . in Lausanne.

* * *

Festival de Pâques, Lourdes (April 8-17): Kurt Redel is in charge of musical matters at this year's festival of sacred art, aided by his Pro Arte Orchestra of Munich and the Philharmonia Hungarica, among others. Handel's St. John Passion, Haydn's "Theresien" Mass, Schubert's Stabat Mater, Bruckner's Requiem, Rossini's "Petite Messe Solennelle," Honegger's "King David" and Beethoven's "Christ on the Mount of Olives" are among the major works. André Isoir gives an organ recital and the Madrigal Chorus of Sofia performs Orthodox liturgical music. (Bureau du Festival, Place de l'Eglise, 65100 Lourdes, France.)

* * *

Pitlochry Festival Theater (April 23-Oct. 1): Summer season of theater and other arts in the Scottish hills. The plays this year are "Brief Glory" by R. J. B. Sellar, about Bonnie Prince Charlie; Alan Ayckbourn's "Relatively Speaking," Tom Gallacher's "Our Kindness to 5 Persons," the premiere of William Douglas Home's new play, "The Perch," and Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac." Musical events include a "Life and Music of Franz Lehar" and an evening of Ivor Novello. (Pitlochry, Perthshire PH16 5DR, Scotland.)

* * *

Lausanne (May 2-July 2): The concert program offers the Suisse Romande; New Philharmonia, London Symphony, Leningrad Philharmonic and Dresden Staatskapelle among the orchestras, and Penderecki will conduct his own St. Luke Passion with the Cracow orchestra and chorus. A total of eight opera programs are in the hands of the Dresden State Opera and the National Theater of Mannheim, while dance includes the troupes from Stuttgart, the Opéra du Rhin, Brussels (Maurice Béjart), Marseilles (Roland Petit) and Mexico. (Festival International de Lausanne, Théâtre Municipal, 1002 Lausanne, Switzerland.)

Schwetzingen (May 5-26): Opera in the delightful Rococo theater this year includes the West German premiere of "Schuhu and the Flying Princess" by the Dresden composer Udo Zimmermann, and a revival of "Gli Equivoci" by Stephen Storace (1763-96). Two string quartets by Hans Werner Henze, commissioned by the South German Radio, will be given their world premieres by the Concord Quartet of New York, and there will be the usual array of chamber music concerts and solo recitals. (Schwetzinger Festspiele, Postfach 837, 7000 Stuttgart, or 6830 Schwetzingen, West Germany.)

—DAVID STEVENS.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Isaac Stern will be the soloist for the first performance in France of the Violin Concerto by the American composer George Rochberg, March 14 at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, with the Orchestre National de France under Werner Torkanovsky. Also on the program are Mozart's "Magic Flute" overture and Violin Concerto No. 4 (K. 216).

"Bruch," identified as a "thing with music" and a "youth opera," commissioned by the Hamburg State Opera, will have its first performances March 27, 28, 29 and 30, in a temporary tent theater near the opera's Fabrik building in Hamburg-Altona, destroyed by fire last month. The show, by Hansjörg Martin and Jens-Peter Ostendorf, has music by Ostendorf, who will conduct. Fred Berndt is the stage director and designer, and choreography is by Rolf Warter.

Marilyn Horne makes her Vienna debut March 22 in a recital at the Musikverein, with Martin Katz as the pianist. The program includes works by Purcell, Handel, Schubert and Debussy.

ART MARKET: *Photography to the Foreground*

Souren Melikian

LONDON, March 11 (IHT).— eby's Belgravia held its ction devoted to early aphic prints and material 1973. To many art deal- seemed like a pleasing fantasy or, at best, a into a commercial field the reach of those who ford nothing "serious."

hotography was not taken y by those who go in for with a capital A. But day's sale of "Photograph- es and Related Material" eby's Belgravia shows that oubting Thomases were where commercial success erned. Early photography an accepted category of es" or "art," justifying the ing of three yearly sales eby's Belgravia, of which day's was one.

tie's has followed suit and haps about to outstrip 's: Its Thursday sale at South Kensington had as much material.

guerreotype showing pho- er Jabez Hogg taking a raph sold for a record the highest price ever or a single photograph. rice is justified by the unique document. It is st photograph of a pho- er's studio ever taken and taken by Hogg for his al manual on photog- again the first ever, hed in 1843.

Christie's and Sotheby's show how narrow the market remains.

There are few serious collectors. According to Cornela Redway, an expert in early photography at Sotheby's Belgravia, fewer than 10 persons fall under that heading in Britain. The field is largely dominated by the United States, although, there too, collecting early photography on a large scale is confined to a handful of connoisseurs.

The predominance of the United States reflects itself in the number of dealers. The names most frequently heard on Wednesday and Thursday were those of Russ Anderson and Robert Herschkowitz, U.S. dealers based in London; Harry Lunn and George Rinhart of New York City; and Sean Thackrey of San Francisco. Howard Ricketts, long known as a specialist in arms and armor, who branched out into photography, was the only British name that recurred with the same frequency.

More significant still is the fact that the Americans were buying the more interesting items in most categories. One of the main virtues of 19th-century photography is that it often provides an invaluable record of vanished scenery which applies to the East and West alike. On Wednesday, only Americans seemed to be interested in some first-class documents of this type relating to Japan. An excellent collection of 60 prints, approximately 23 by 29 centimeters, illustrating architecture and landscapes, mounted in an album in the 1860s, was knocked down at £990 to Harry Lunn. Next came a Japanese portrait album containing some 70 photographs of tradesmen, artists and courtesans, which was bought by Ricketts of London for £935, but another album of similar type went to Rinhart of New York City for £715 and the last and possibly best one to Sam Wagstaff, a leading U.S. collector, for £462.

Fine Landscapes

When it came to more sophisticated areas such as negatives, which are important because they are the hard core of the photographer's work but do not appeal to laymen who cannot hang them on their walls, the Americans were buying them all up. The negatives were by two of the greatest photographers of the early period, David Octavius Hill and Robert Adamson who worked in Scotland. They did portraits of ordinary working-class people as well as celebrities. Their documentary interest is obvious enough, but their aesthetic value is at least as relevant. Hill was a watercolorist, and his portraits have much to tell us about how painters saw their subjects before painting them. A marvelous group portrait of the Adamson family with pencil retouchings done before 1846 was knocked down to Sam Wagstaff at £682.

The very fine North American landscapes in Sotheby's Belgravia sale again went to Americans. One of the finest, "Everglade Study" by George Barker, 41 by 52 centimeters, dated 1886, went to Wagstaff for £352. A superb album of 85 photographs, including 12 large formats, 42 by 55 centimeters, by F. Jay Haynes, called "New York, Niagara and Yellowstone Park," was bought by George Rinhart for £1,760. The figure was twice the highest estimate given by Sotheby's, but shows how underpriced important early photography is, compared with modern prints in limited editions by contemporary photographers. The album can be dated to the 1870s, and although the exact number of prints for each view is not known, those that actually came down to us must be very few.

Some of the most beautiful photographs in the sale were perhaps those of American photographer Edward S. Curtis. "The Vanishing Race," dated 1904, showing Indian women on horseback riding towards a high mountain range, reflects the deliberately neo-impressionistic style occasionally favored at the time. The blurred print conveys an impression of hazy light. It fetched £242, a low price partly due to some staining along the margins.

The auction prize, however, was a volume printed privately on Jan. 24, 1844, with a marvelous frontispiece study of a marble bust. The photograph, a "calotype," to give it the name coined by the photographer himself, was printed at William Henry Fox Talbot's "Talbotype Establishment." Fox Talbot, who was English, seems to have developed his photographing process before the Frenchman Daguerre published a description of his own device, but he patented his process a little later through negligence. The book illustrated with his frontispiece was identified by Beaumont Newhall in 1969 as the "first book in the world illustrated by photography." The price of £2,420 reflects the growing awareness of the historical significance of major photographic works.

BRUSSELS AND PARIS GALLERIES

Brussels

d Searle, Galerie l'Angle 96 Avenue Louise, to ch 23.

le's schizophrenic wit s his gruesome pussycats, entially dignified snails, e plump pigs, with a kind able lunacy he withholds his more savagely drawn s. In this exhibition of work, there are drawings his museum retrospective in last year that took an world of commerce with enjoyment, pinning down ioners of big business into ly postures, twitching the curtain of money p. The European Economic unity comes in for a sharp pe in a drawing of a German scattering golden r the gimn laggards at his a crowned British lion y contemplating his cup of he milkless she-wolf of the shrill French rooster g tenaciously at an ankle. nge of mood comes with uthentic Searle animals y living a life of their A cat bicycling along a y lane in springtime, bellied pigs picnicking in , a bundle of birds hope- camouflaging themselves ee in full bloom to escape e predator below, are all -raising humor.

* * *

um Black Africa, Studio 44, age 44, to April 17.

an art, too often present- folklore, is here shown as art. These mostly high- pieces are a reminder the creative areas of the African continent have a ng tradition of sculpting, g, modeling, in bronze, in and in wood. While Eu- was struggling through the Ages, African sculptors had ered the "lost wax" tech- for their bronze statuettes bjects. In this display is gantly sophisticated pair of and female bronze stat- linked by a chain, made e secret society of Ogboni Yoruba in Nigeria, as tive magic symbols. An- pair from Yoruba, in wood ime, carved with finesse, developed a glowing red from years of reverent ng and smoothing and ng. But wood in a tropical e is a vulnerable material many carvings must have lost and irretrievably



Lobi statuette
. . . on view in Brussels.

damaged through the centuries. A large maternity statue of mother and child shows signs of termite attack yet retains the forceful dignity it must have as a symbol of fertility.

—BONA DOBSON.

Paris

Equipo Cronica, Galerie Karl Flinker, 25 Rue de Tournon, Paris 6, to April 5.

Rafael Solbès and Manuel Valdès are two Spaniards in their thirties, living in Valencia, who work together under the name Equipo Cronica. Their paintings, which make clever use of other artists' styles, are intended to be a commentary on art, politics and communication (they like the word "semiotic"). These paintings are not art, a statement to which they would probably agree, if only because art is a word they prefer to put in quotes. The present show refers to various episodes of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's life. Each episode is illustrated by a famous painting which is presented as it might have been executed by an artist other than the one who conceived it. Thus Delacroix's "Liberty Guiding the People" is done in the manner of Grosz, a Bacon portrait in the manner of Juan Gris. Solbès and Valdès make use of the work of art as clichés—an aspect that almost any famous work is bound to have. They are able, clever craftsmen, first rate in handling layout, and they have an approach that is not banal and which, in the Spanish context, must certainly have a much sharper impact than one can expect it to have in Paris.

* * *

Joaquin Ferrer, Le Point Cardinal, 3 Rue Jacob, Paris 6, to April 30.

A Cuban artist, born in 1929, Ferrer has elaborated a curious form, simple yet intense. Imagine a series of parallel, horizontal lines. An image of entropy and death. But out of these lines, or under them, a force impels a few of them to rise, to produce tense, quasi-organic, quasi-crystalline shapes that strive and multiply in a baroque fashion. In a sense the paintings appear structured like music.

* * *

Joan Hall, American Cultural Center, 3 Rue du Dragon, Paris 6, to April 2.

Assemblages, collages and "peek-in" pieces done with mirrors and lenses that offer a vision of people and rooms. The assemblages are a blend of irony and poetry, and one piece, commissioned as a commentary on America's awkward commitment to the two Chinas, appeared on the cover of the New York Times Magazine, an unusual use of the box assemblage.

* * *

Alan Davie, La Demeure, 6 Place Saint-Sulpice, Paris 6, to March 27.

Davie is a flamboyant Scottish painter and jazz musician. The present show is devoted to rugs or tapestries derived from his work. Davie does not really have anything to say, but he is a natural. He has a sense of structure and improvisation and a liking for the sort of strong color one associates with Nordic artists and children's rooms.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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11¾	7¼	ATOInc	.40	6	11	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
55⅝	37¾	AbbtLab	1	14	165	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝+	½
13¼	8⅛	AcmeClv	.50	22	5	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
4½	2⅝	AdmDg	.04	5	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅞	9⅝	AdmEx	1.15e		37	12	11⅞	12	
5⅛	3⅝	AdmMil	.05e	8	3	4¼	4¼	4¼+	
14⅝	7¾	Addrssg	.10e	18	130	11⅝	11¼	11½	
36¼	22½	AetnaLf	1.20	8	239	30⅛	29⅝	30	
53½	36¼	AetnaLf pf	2		8	45½	45¼	45½+	⅝
14½	4⅝	Aguirre			190	14	13⅞	14 —	⅛
17½	9⅝	Ahmans	.40	6	35	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	
6⅝	2½	Aileen		60	17	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
39⅝	28⅝	AirProd	.20b	13	494	30⅛	29½	29⅞+	⅜
15½	11	AirbnFrt	.60	12	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
34⅝	17¼	Airco	1.15	6	50	30¼	30	30¼+	⅜
25⅜	13⅝	Akzona	1.20	40	49	18⅛	17⅞	18 —	⅜
16⅞	13⅛	AlaGas	1.28	8	12	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
28⅞	11⅛	Alaskin	.61e	7	49	17⅛	17¼	17½—	½
21⅛	14	Albanyin	.72	6	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
8⅝	5⅝	AlbireoC	.36	17	469	7⅝	6¾	7½+	1
25⅞	17⅞	Albertsn	.80	9	87	21⅝	21⅛	21½+	⅛
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu	.80	24	351	27	26⅝	27 +	½
22⅝	14⅝	AlcoStd	.96	7	27	21⅛	21	21 —	⅛
28	16⅝	AlconLb	.32	15	34	20⅝	19⅞	20 +	⅛
9¼	5⅝	Alexdrs	.36e	6	8	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
14	7½	AllegCp	.90e	15	33	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝+	⅛
25⅞	21¾	AllgLud	1.28	8	18	24½	24⅝	24⅝	
45½	33⅝	AllgLud pf	3		16	42¾	42½	42½—	¼
22⅝	16⅞	AllgPw	1.68	8	59	21½	21⅜	21¼—	⅛
28	9¾	AllenGrp	.70	7	11	14¼	14	14⅛	
47⅞	33⅝	AlldCh	1.80	10	201	45⅝	45	45	
14⅝	9⅞	AlldMnt	.64	8	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅜
15½	9¾	AlldProd	.60	22	5	11	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
59¼	40¾	AlldStr	1.80	6	17	42	41⅞	42 +	⅜
6	2¼	AlldSup			36	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
30	11⅞	AllisChal	.90	6	270	27⅝	26⅞	27⅝+	⅜
9¼	6⅝	AllrtAut	.60	8	461	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
18⅞	6½	AlphPrt	.72	4	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
61¼	38½	Alcoa	1.40	14	732	57⅝	57	57¼+	⅜
41½	30	AmlSug	3	8	26	36⅛	35½	35¾—	⅜
60¼	46⅝	Amax	1.75	11	108	48⅞	48¼	48⅞—	⅛
146	115	Amax pf	5.25		1	117	117	117	
59⅜	48¼	Amax pf	3		82	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝+	⅛
24⅞	17⅝	AMBAC	1	8	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	¼
21⅜	16¼	Amerce	1.20	6	4	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
36¼	16⅝	AHess	.60	8	599	31½	31	31¼+	¼
80¼	45⅝	AHes pf	3.50		127	71	70¼	70⅝	
21½	13¾	AAirFlt	.56	10	58	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	AmAir		5	133	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
13¾	4⅞	Amcord	.6?	9	67	12⅝	12⅜	12⅛—	⅜
15⅛	11¾	AmBaker		5	2	14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
46	38⅛	ABrnds	2.92	10	45	45⅞	45⅝	45⅞+	⅛
42⅞	19⅞	ABdcst	1	10	290	40⅞	40⅝	40⅞+	½
12¼	8⅝	AmBldM	.50	7	9	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	⅛
39⅞	30⅝	AmCan	2.40	8	85	39⅝	39⅛	39¼+	⅛
3	1⅛	ACentry			13	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
17⅞	12½	AmCred	.81	5	284	17⅛	16⅞	17 —	⅛
29¾	23½	ACyan	1.50	10	228	28	27⅝	27¾+	⅛
26½	19¼	ADistTel	.84	11	19	26⅛	26½	26⅝+	⅛
8¼	4¼	ADualVt			2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
14¼	12½	ADul pf	.84a		12	14	14	14 —	⅛
25⅞	20⅝	AElPw	2.06	9	275	24	23¾	23⅞	
13⅞	8½	AFamily	.40	6	134	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅜
6⅝	2¼	AmFnSvs		9	13	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
14	7⅜	AmFinSy pf			z280	11	11	11	
29⅞	22⅝	AGIBd	1.79e		23	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
19	15	AGenCv	1.32		8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
21⅜	12⅝	AGenIns	.68	6	155	19⅝	19⅜	19½+	⅛
30	21⅞	AGnIn pf	1.80		40	27⅝	27	27⅝+	⅜
22⅞	13	AmHoist	1	6	117	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞+	⅛
37⅛	27⅝	AmHom	1.10	18	387	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	
167	122½	A Homepf	2		1	139¼	139¼	139¼+	2¼
37⅜	25⅞	AmHosp	.40	16	146	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	
6⅛	2⅛	AmInvs	.20	8	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
14⅝	5⅞	A Medic	.24	8	63	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
10⅞	5½	AMedco	.10	5	186	8⅞	8¾	8¾+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	AmMotrs		6	225	4⅜	4	4⅜	
46	32⅞	ANatR	2.64	8	61	42	41½	41½—	⅛
17⅛	8⅝	AmSeat	.40	12	5	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
12½	10¼	AShip	.10t	7	168	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜+	1⅛
30½	16⅛	AmStnd	1.50	7	25	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝—	
9⅞	6	AmSteri	.30	16	1607	9⅝	8⅞	9½+	⅝
34⅝	26½	AmStrs	1.90	6	11	34¼	34	34¼+	⅛
65⅛	50⅞	ATT	4.20	10	1283	63½	62¾	62⅞—	⅛
60⅝	55	ATT pf	4		38	66⅞	66½	66½—	⅛
50⅝	43⅝	ATT pf	3.64		1667	50	49⅝	50 +	¼
51⅝	4?	ATT pf	3.74		76	51	50⅞	50⅞—	⅛
13½	8⅝	AWatWk	.76	6	24	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅛
19¼	15½	AWat pf	1.43		z3000	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	½
19¼	14⅝	Amerol	1	7	8	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
12⅞	5½	AmerD	.18e	5	3	11¾	11¾	11¾+	⅛
30¼	19¼	Ametek	1.40	10	x36	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
19⅝	13	Amfac	1	8	81	16⅞	16¼	16¼+	⅛
18⅞	9	AMIC	.09e	6	29	14	13⅞	13⅞	
35⅝	24¼	AMPInc	.48	19	411	27½	26⅞	26⅞—	⅝
9¾	4⅞	AmpexCp		11	90	8	8	8 +	⅛
3⅞	1½	AmrepCp			29	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
26⅝	19	Amstar	1.35	6	218	26⅛	25½	25⅝—	⅜
9	7⅝	Amst pf	.68		5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
54½	34	Amsted	2	8	9	46⅞	46	46 —	¼
8⅛	4½	Amtel	.36	9	7	6⅞	6	6⅞+	⅛
37⅝	27⅝	AnchrH	1.50	7	3	29½	29½	29½+	⅛
25¾	22¾	AndClay	1	9	59	24⅞	24¼	24⅞+	⅜
9⅛	5	Angelica	.24	9	17	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10½	5⅝	Anhtr	.20	7	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
17⅞	7	AnsulCo	.5?t		30	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
21T	10¼	Apache	.70	8	45	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
37⅝	23¾	ApcoOil		8	131	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝+	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	ApecoCp			19	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
97½	74½	ApPw pf	8.12		z140	90½	90¼	90¼	
14¼	10⅝	ApldDig		10	344	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	½
32	23⅝	ApldDig pf	1		44	27	26¼	27 +	1
4⅝	2½	ApplMg		11	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
17⅛	9⅞	ArcataN	.60	7	97	15¼	15¼	15¼	
31⅛	16⅝	ArchDan	.20	9	264	19½	19⅛	19¼—	¼
4	3¼	ArcticEnt		8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3⅞	1⅞	Aristar			39	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
20	15	AriPSv	1.48	7	80	18½	18⅜	18½	
118	103⅞	ArlPpf	10.70		z30	116½	116½	116½+	1½
14⅞	6	ArkBest	.57b	6	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
37⅛	21⅛	ArkLGs	1.80	9	54	32	31⅛	31⅞+	⅜
4⅛	2	ArlenRty			13	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
6	4⅛	Armada		9	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
35½	24⅞	Armco	1.80	7	37	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
37⅛	27	Arm pf	2.10		3	29½	29½	29½	
55	44⅛	Armr pf	4.75		760	56	55	56	
32⅞	27⅝	ArmstCk	1	12	282	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
26⅞	15	ArmRu	1	4	11	26⅝	26	26	
20⅛	12⅝	AroCorp	1b	8	3	19½	19⅛	19½	
19⅛	9⅝	Arvir	.64	5	59	17⅝	17	17 —	⅛
51⅝	25⅛	ArvinIn pf	2		15	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
20	13⅞	Aserc	.80	12	184	18⅞	18½	18½—	⅛
37⅛	19⅝	AshlOil	1.90	7	53	34	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
40	27⅛	AsdDrG	1.50	11	68	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝+	1
15⅛	8⅝	Athlone	.80	5	13	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
24⅞	17⅛	AtlCvEl	1.62	9	x41	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
41⅞	42⅝	AtlRich	1.40	11	410	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝—	⅛
52⅝	44⅝	At Pc pf	3.75		z50	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝—	⅛
75	54⅛	AtlRc pf	2.80		49	67½	66⅜	67 —	½
24⅛	16⅞	AtlasCo		12	27	20⅞	20¼	20¼—	⅛
35½	21½	AutoDta	.24	19	413	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞—	⅛
8¼	4⅝	Autmtd	.24	6	19	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
16¾	4½	AvcoCp		3	200	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
1⅞	½	AvcoCp wt			24	15-16	⅞	15-16+	1-16
49	18⅝	AvcoCp pf			14	48½	48⅛	48½	
29¼	17½	AveryInt	.36	17	20	23	22⅞	22⅞—	⅛
15⅛	7½	Avis Inc	.40	7	217	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
20⅝	10⅞	Avnetinc	.60	6	101	17⅛	17	17	
50¼	32⅞	AvonPd	2	16	1032	47	46⅝	46⅝—	⅛

B

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	1⅞	BTMtg			16	2	2	2 +	⅛
35¾	18⅝	BabckW	1.20	7	139	32	31¾	32 +	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Bache	.40	5	47	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
13	7⅞	Bakerln	.36	9	96	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
55	40⅞	BakrIntl	.42	13	89	46⅞	46⅜	46½+	⅛
25⅝	16⅝	BallCp	.80	6	5	17¼	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
24½	21¼	BallyMf		24	1177	25⅝	24⅜	24⅞+	⅝
28⅝	22⅛	BaltGE	2.08	8	90	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
61	50	Balt pfB	4.50		z160	55	53⅞	55 +	1
26	12⅞	BanCa	.60	28	63	21	20⅝	20¾—	¼
37⅞	12⅞	Bandag	.30	10	119	15⅞	15⅛	15½—	⅛
18⅝	4½	BangPnt		4	18	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	¼
22½	9	BanP pf	1.25		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
28½	12½	BanP pf	2		1	27½	27½	27½+	⅛
38	28⅝	BkofNY	2.32	6	2	35½	35½	35½	
16⅝	11⅛	BkofVa	.88	6	105	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	
30⅝	24⅝	BankAm	.80	11	531	26⅞	26½	26⅝	
42	28⅞	BankTr	3	8	86	37⅝	37⅛	37½	
29½	25⅞	BnkT pf	2.50		43	29⅞	29⅛	29½+	⅜
37⅛	25⅛	BarbOil	1.60	14	9	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
18	11⅝	BardCR	.24	13	185	14	13¾	14	
19⅝	16⅝	BarnsGp	.80	7	27	18⅝	18	18½+	⅜
16½	7⅝	BasicInc	1	5	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
34½	22⅛	BatesMf	.80	34	6	31¾	31½	31⅝—	⅛
39½	25	BauschL	1	10	50	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝—	⅜
46⅝	31¼	BaxtTrv	.24	18	x479	34	33½	33⅝—	⅛
23⅛	17⅝	BayStG	1.88	7	8	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞+	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	BaykCig	.24	19	1	5	5	5	
32	17	Bearing	.50	10	4	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞+	⅛
28½	21½	BeatFds	.96	12	358	25⅛	24⅞	25 —	⅛
28⅝	22⅛	Beckmn	.32	15	17	23½	23⅛	23½+	½
42⅝	29½	BectDick	.60	14	55	31	31	31 +	⅛
24⅝	14	BeechA	1	7	33	22	22	22 +	¼
17⅞	7⅝	Beker	.28		27	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
29⅝	13⅝	BelcoP	.70e	7	35	27⅞	27	27 —	⅝
27⅛	15⅞	Belden	1.32	8	5	23	23	23	
25½	15	BellHow	.84	28	47	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
52½	44½	BellCda	4.08	7	367	45½	45½	45½+	⅛
22⅞	13⅝	Bemis	1.20	7	11	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
47	37⅝	Bendix	2	9	32	43⅞	42⅝	42⅞—	⅝
27⅝	17⅝	BenfiCp	1.60	5	228	24¼	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
61	46½	Benef pf	4.30		3	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛+	⅛
3	1⅜	Bengt B	.07e	17	324	2⅞	2¾	2¾—	⅛
6¼	2⅝	BerkeyP			19	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
24½	13⅞	BestPd		8	61	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
48	33	BethStl	2	18	188	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜+	¼
35⅞	27⅞	BigThree	.40	16	35	38⅞	30¼	30⅝	
28⅝	15⅝	BlackDr	.48	16	265	17	16⅝	16⅞	
16⅞	5	BlairJn	.64	6	28	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
20¼	12⅛	BlissLau	1.08	7	4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
24½	14⅞	BlockHR	1	284	20	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	½
31⅛	20⅝	BlueBell	1	6	110	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	Bluebrd	.05e	7	56	5½	5⅛	5½	
6⅞	2⅝	BobbieBr			15	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
46¼	24⅞	Boeing	1.40	9	236	44	43½	43⅞+	⅜
33⅝	23½	BoiseCs	1.10	10	313	32¼	32	32⅛+	¼
27⅞	17⅛	BkMnth	1.20	11	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅝
35½	26	Bordeo	1.40	9	112	33⅞	33½	33⅝—	¼
33⅞	19⅞	BorWar	1.60	7	55	30⅞	30⅛	30¼—	⅛
5	2⅝	Bormans		5	32	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞—	⅛
27½	22⅝	BosEd	2.44	10	20	26⅝	26¼	26⅝+	¼
96½	81½	BosE pf	8.88		z30	95⅝	95½	95½—	1⅛
13	10⅝	BosE pr	1.17		35	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
16	13⅝	BosE pr	1.46		67	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
14¼	8¼	Braniff	.24	7	140	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅛
41¾	15¼	BraunCF	.60	8	27	38⅛	38¼	38¼	
33⅞	26⅝	Brig Str	.92	13	80	27½	27	27⅛—	⅛
83⅞	60⅝	BristMy	2.20	13	132	65⅝	65¼	65⅝+	⅜
50½	39½	BristM pf	2		30	42⅝	42½	42½—	⅛
16⅝	9½	BritPet	.33e	19	765	15	14⅞	15 —	⅛
36½	25⅝	BrkwGl	1.40	6	612	32	31½	31⅜	
22⅝	16⅞	BklyUG	1.72	9	16	20⅞	20¼	20¼	
27½	25⅝	BkUG pf	2.47		8	27	26⅞	27	
9⅝	5⅝	BwnShrp	.20	21	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
13½	9	BrownC	.22e	11	273	9½	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
26	18⅝	BwnGp	1.40	7	37	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
9½	5⅛	BrwnFer	.40	12	289	9⅝	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
18⅝	11	Brunswk	.60	7	111	15½	15⅛	15⅞—	⅛
28⅞	11	BrushW	1	7	18	27⅛	27	27	
30⅛	18	BucyEr	.64	12	124	24	23⅞	23⅞	
22⅛	9⅞	BuddCo	1.20	4	59	19	18⅞	18⅞	
11⅝	4⅝	Budgind	.10r	7	6	9	9	9 —	⅛
29⅝	20½	BuffFo	1.40a	8	x9	28⅝	28¼	28⅝+	⅛
11⅞	6	Bulova			7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
12½	10⅝	BundyCp	.80	6	2	12	12	12	
22⅝	19⅝	BunkHil	1.86		20	22	21⅞	22 +	¼
12¼	4⅝	BunkRe		13	61	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
20¼	11¼	BnkR pf	1.50		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
34	23⅝	BurlInd	1.40	7	299	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
48½	31⅞	BurlNo	1.60	8	309	45⅝	44½	45 +	½
7⅝	6½	BurlNo pf	.55		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
20½	17¼	Burndy	.66	11	7	18½	18¼	18¼—	¼
108½	65⅝	Burrghs	.80	14	494	67⅝	67⅛	67⅛+	¼
30⅜	16⅞	ButtesGO		8	59	20½	20¼	20⅜+	⅛

C

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	46⅝	CBS	2	10	425	57½	56⅝	57¼+	½
41½	33	CBS pf	1		1	39	39	39 +	1
2⅝	½	CIMtg Gp			9	13-16	⅞	⅞	
40⅝	28⅝	CITFin	2.40	8	29	37½	37⅛	37½+	⅝
7⅝	4⅝	CLAs pf	.12k		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
6	3⅝	CLCAm	.24	5	49	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
20	8	CMI Inv		6	7	17	15⅞	17 +	⅛
16	11	CNA pfA	1.10		25	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
13⅝	11	CNAI	1.08a		20	12⅝	12¼	12⅛—	⅛
49⅞	40½	CPC Inf	2.30	9	80	48⅞	47⅝	47⅝—	¼
26½	14⅝	CTSCp	.60	7	4	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
4½	1½	CabCabF			6	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
49⅛	18⅝	CabotC	1.40	7	16	46⅞	46⅝	46⅝—	½
5⅛	2¼	Cadence		4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	¼
5⅛	2⅝	Caesars			30	4½	4¼	4½+	¼
8⅞	3	CalFinl		8	36	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
20¼	15¼	CalPUt	1.64	8	8	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
18	10⅝	Callahn	.35b	22	x38	17	16¼	17 +	½
3⅜	⅛	CamernBr			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
30⅝	16½	CmpRL	.60a	19	55	28⅝	27⅞	28 —	½
39⅝	29⅝	CamSp	1.48	12	140	37⅜	37	37 —	⅜
34⅝	27⅞	CampT	1.32	10	33	33⅞	33¼	33⅜—	⅜
19½	13	CdnPac	.86e	6	21	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
12⅞	7½	CanalR	.64	11	26	8⅞	8¼	8¼	
57	42¼	CapCitis	.20	11	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	
24¼	17⅛	CapHold	.60	11	67	21⅝	21½	21½—	⅛
3	⅞	CapitMtg			6	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
36⅝	29⅝	Carbor	1.12	8	28	34⅜	34½	34⅝+	¼
4¼	2½	CarlingO		16	12	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
18¼	10⅝	Carlisle	.88	7	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
7	5⅛	CaroFrg	.20	12	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24½	17⅝	CaroPw	1.72	8	265	22½	22¼	22⅜	
30⅞	26⅝	CarP pf	2.67		10	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	
38⅝	21½	CarTec	2	7	52	39	38	39 +	⅞
20⅛	11¼	CarrCp	.64	10	95	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
16⅞	12½	CarrGn	.88e		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
25¼	17⅝	CartHaw	.90	10	3	20	20	20 —	⅛
42⅝	31½	CartHw pf	2		1	36½	36½	36½+	¼
8⅝	6	CartWall	.40	10	39	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
11	8	CascNG	.50r	10	7	8½	8½	8½	
17⅝	15	CastlCk	.80b	8	25	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
62¼	48⅝	CatrpTr	1.50	12	601	53¼	52⅝	53⅛+	⅜
19⅝	14	CecoCp	1.15	12	3	15½	15½	15½	
58	41⅝	Celanse	2.80	10	62	48	47⅝	47⅝—	
14	7⅝	Centex	.12	10	x190	11⅞	11¾	11⅞+	⅛
18⅛	13¼	CenSoW	1.36	9	193	16⅝	16⅛	16½+	⅛
21	17½	CenHud	1.72	7	22	19⅛	19¼	19¼—	
19⅝	15⅝	CenIllLt	1.60	10	35	18¼	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
29⅝	25½	CnILt pf	2.62		z100	28½	28½	28½—	⅛
16½	12⅝	CenIlPS	1.28	10	147	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
29⅝	18	CenLaE	1.40	10	66	27	26⅛	26½—	⅛
16⅞	14	CeMPw	1.40	9	20	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
18	13⅝	CenSoya	7.0	7	28	16⅞	13⅝	13⅞+	⅛
25⅜	19¼	CenTel	1.36	10	52	25⅛	25	25⅛—	
35½	19¼	CentrDat	1	18	166	24⅝	24¼	24½+	¼
25¼	15	Cri-teed	.70	10	101	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅜
30⅞	20⅝	CessAir	1.2	7	48	27½	27⅛	27⅛—	
28½	18	Champin	1	8	330	24	23⅞	24 +	⅜
28⅝	10⅞	Chml pf	12.0		4	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝+	⅛
14⅞	10	ChemSp	.68	10	27	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
5⅞	2⅝	ChartCo	.08	7	97	5	4¾	4⅞	
30⅞	27⅝	ChrtNY	2.12	6	22	33	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
9	7	ChasFd	.60e		11	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
33⅝	26⅝	ChaseM	2.20	8	268	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
4	2	ChaseT			41	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞+	⅛
52	25¼	Chemfn	1.50	10	47	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛+	1½
45⅝	30⅝	ChmNY	2.88	7	181	41⅝	40⅝	41⅛—	⅛
37⅜	25¼	ChesVa	1.35	7	25	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞+	⅛
33	22	ChesePn	.84	13	105	23	22⅞	22⅞	
42	34⅝	Chessie	2.32	7	86	38⅝	38	38¼+	½
9¼	4⅛	ChiMlw			69	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅞	8⅛	ChiMlw pf			1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
35⅝	24⅝	ChiPneT	2	16	7	27	26⅞	27 +	⅛
4⅝	2	ChkFull			10	3⅛	3½	3½	
9⅝	4½	ChrisCft		6	109	5¼	5⅛	5¼+	⅛
17½	9¼	Chromal	.84	7	34	16⅜	16¼	16⅜+	⅛
73	53	Chroma pf	5		2	73	72	73	
22⅝	10⅝	Chrysler	.40a	4	391	19⅝	19⅛	19½—	¼
35⅞	30⅞	ChurCh	1.60b	9	7	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝+	½
26	19⅝	CinBell	1.60	9	22	25⅞	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
23½	17	CinnGE	1.64	12	42	22⅝	22½	22½	
59⅝	50	CinG pf	4.75		z10	58	58	58	
110	99⅞	CinG pf	9.52		z50	108	108	108	
38⅞	18⅝	CinMila	1.40	14	9	37⅞	37½	37½	
37⅝	27⅝	Citicorp	.9	9	575	29⅛	29	29¼	
61½	38⅝	CitiesSv	3	8	347	61⅝	60⅛	60⅛—	½
5	1⅛	CitzSR			73	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
15⅛	7	CityInvst	.66	8	585	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
15-16	¼	CityInv wt			10	5-16	5-16	5-16	
28¼	16½	CityIn pf	2		13	25⅛	25	25⅛	
12	10	CityIn pf	1.10		57	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝—	¼
45½	25⅛	ClarkE	1.60a	8	363	33	32⅝	32⅞	
19⅝	9	ClarkOil	.50	14	181	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜—	
73⅞	47	ClvClf	1.80a	11	19	66½	65¼	66½+	1
34⅝	26½	ClevEl	2.64	10	57	34	33⅞	34 +	⅜
92	78	ClvEl pf	7.56		z5020	89⅝	88½	88½+	1½
109	102½	ClvEl pf	12		z10	108	108	108 +	½
13⅝	10⅝	Clevepk	.60	6	68	11½	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Clorox	.52	9	193	11⅝	11	11	
11⅞	7⅝	CluetPea	.50	5	30	9⅞	9¼	9⅞+	⅛
13⅞	10¼	CluetP pf	1		5	12⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
18	7¼	CstlSGs		6	306	15⅝	15⅛	15½+	½
26⅝	17⅝	CstSG pf	1.83		4	23⅞	23½	23½—	½
22½	13¾	CstSG pf	1.19		4	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	½
9⅛	6½	CocaBtl	.40a	14	502	9	8⅝	9 —	⅛
95⅛	73	CocaCol	3.08	16	402	77⅛	76⅛	76⅝+	1
17⅞	8⅞	ColdwBk	.50	7	3	16½	15⅞	15⅞—	⅜
14	8⅝	ColeNat	.60	6	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
8	2⅝	Coleco		10	77	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
29⅝	23⅝	ColgPal	.88	13	383	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝—	⅝
16⅝	9⅝	CollinAik	.64	6	34	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	CollinF	.20	6	8	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
34⅞	18	ColPenn	.70	9	245	26¾	26⅛	26¼—	⅛
25	19⅝	ColonlSt	1.45	7	7	22	22	22⅜—	⅛
56⅛	28½	ColtInd	2.50	6	x53	50⅝	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
79⅝	47½	Colt pf	4.25		x105	79⅝	71½	71½+	⅛
31	22⅝	ColGas	2.24	8	66	29	28⅝	28⅝	
64	55⅝	ColGs pf	5.62		2	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	
62	54⅝	ColGs pf	5.48		1	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝+	⅛
7⅝	4½	ColuPict		4	229	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
28⅝	21⅞	ColSOh	2.20	7	34	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
22⅞	12⅝	CombC	.05e	8	26	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
50½	32⅝	CombEng	2	10	x56	48⅞	48½	48⅞+	¼
25⅞	13	CmbEq	.10r	13	145	27⅛	26⅝	27 +	⅜
32⅝	26¼	ComwE	2.40	10	322	31	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	ComEdA wt			1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
23½	20⅛	ComE pf	1.90		8	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
24⅞	21⅞	ComE pf	2		2	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
28	25⅝	ComE pf	2.37		2	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
33⅝	29⅝	ComE pf	2.87		18	32½	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	ComwO			68	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
22⅝	10⅝	ComO pf	1.72		8	10⅝	13½	10½	
35½	23⅝	Comsat	1	9	125	35	34⅝	34⅝—	⅛
38⅝	18⅝	Compgr	.20	9	62	33½	32⅝	33 +	½
8	4	CompSci		10	160	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
14⅝	8½	ConAgr	.75	4	21	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
25⅝	16⅝	ConeMl	1.20	5	17	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
18⅝	12	Congolm	.60		41	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
20⅛	10½	ConnM	1.60	13	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
25⅝	18⅝	Conrac	.80b	7	14	24⅝	24⅝	24½	
25⅝	15	ConEd	2	5	240	22½	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
52½	39½	ConE pf	4.65		z400	51½	51½	51½—	1
27¼	19⅞	ConFds	1.40	7	78	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
71⅛	56½	ConF pf	4.50		4	65⅞	64⅞	65⅞+	1⅛
28	18½	ConFrgt	.80	7	19	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
38⅝	24½	ConNGs	2.50	7	50	36⅞	36⅝	36⅞+	⅛
23½	19	ConsPw	2	6	369	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
52	40	CnPw pf	4.50		z100	50	50	50 +	1
82	63½	CnPw pf	7.45		z60	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
84⅝	66½	CnPw pf	7.72		z330	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝—	⅛
86⅝	66	CnPw pf	7.76		z50	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝—	⅛
84⅝	67½	CnPw pf	7.68		z90	81½	81	81	
26⅞	25	CnPw pf	2.43		9	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
74½	60⅞	CnPw p	5.50		4	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	ContAir		10	246	6⅞	6	6⅛+	⅛
13⅝	10⅛	ClCap pf	1.25		z100	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
57½	41⅝	ContlCp	2.80	14	115	50⅞	50	50 +	⅛
37	26⅝	CntlGrp	2	9	361	36⅛	35	36⅛	
60⅝	35⅝	ContIlCp	2.40	8	103	55⅝	55½	55⅝+	⅜
17⅝	9⅞	ContIlP	1.28	8	42	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
3	1⅛	ContIlRt			42	2½	2⅛	2½+	¼
40⅝	33	Cont Oil	1.20	8	797	34⅝	33⅞	34 +	⅛
17⅝	10⅝	ContTel	1.08	10	187	16	15⅞	16	
27⅛	17⅝	ContDta	.16e	8	77	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝—	⅛
39	26⅝	Conwd	2.20	8	6	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝+	⅛
6	2½	CookUn	.30t	7	56	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
43⅛	29	Cooprln	1.08	11	33	42	41⅝	41⅝	
12½	4⅝	CoopLab	.20	9	56	12⅛	12	12	
18⅝	9⅛	CoopTR				16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
18⅝	12	CopT pf	1.25		1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
20⅛	10⅝	Copelnd	.68	8	29	18	18	18 +	¼
25⅛	16½	CoppRg			47	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜+	⅜
3⅝	1½	Cordura	.10e	14	25	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
80	43⅝	CornG	1.52a	13	304	61	60⅛	60⅛—	⅝
4	1⅛	Cousins			18	1⅝	1½	1½	
13⅝	6⅛	Cowles	.64	16	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
37⅝	27½	CoxBdcl	.55	8	29	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	
16⅝	8⅛	Craig	.30	3	x25	12⅝	12	12	
39⅝	23⅝	Crane	1.20b	6	35	30	29⅝	29⅝+	¼
6¼	3¼	CreditF	.24b	7	143	5½	5¼	5⅝+	⅛
29	20⅝	CrockN	1.66	8	33	28⅛	28	28¼+	⅛
47⅛	35½	CrockN pf	3		2	44¼	44	44⅛+	½
15⅝	10½	CrompK	.90	7	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
33⅝	18⅝	CrouHi	1	11	107	29½	29⅛	29½+	⅜
22⅝	16⅞	CrwnCk		7	341	20	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
47	35⅛	CrwZel	1.80	10	83	40⅞	40½	40⅝+	⅜
32⅝	26¼	CrumFo	1.56	9	73	28½	28	28½+	⅜
23¼	13⅝	Culbro	1.32	7	3	21⅞	21½	21½—	
12⅝	7⅝	Culligan	.44	10	70	10⅝	10½	10⅝—	
50	19⅝	CumEng	1.40	6	41	48	47⅝	47⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6½	CunnDrg	.25	8	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
12⅝	12	CurrInc	1.08		16	12¼	12⅛	12¼+	⅛
16⅝	10	CurtisWr	.60	7	28	16½	16	16⅛+	⅛
43⅝	26⅝	CutlerH	1.80	9	26	42⅝	42	42	
28½	16⅝	Cyclop	1.20a	5	3	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
31⅞	27⅝	Cyprus	1.40	.60	87	25¾	24⅝	24½	⅜

D

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc		10	55	6⅞	6¾	6¾—	⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Damon	.20	51	43	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
11⅞	7	DanRiv	.48	5	21	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
29⅝	19⅞	DanaCp	.92	9	41	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
41	27½	DartInd	1b	8	140	34	33⅝	33⅝+	½
41½	32¼	Dart pf	2		11	36½	36½	36½	
60⅛	37⅝	DataGen		20	65	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛+	⅜
18⅝	10⅝	Dayco	.50b	5	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
38⅝	25⅝	DaytHd	1.20	9	19	35½	35⅛	35⅛+	⅜
20⅛	17	DaytPL	1.66	9	141	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
131	111½	DPL pf	12.50		z30	125½	125½	125½—	½
34½	26½	Deere	1.10	7	734	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝+	¼
28⅝	22⅝	DelMon	1.50	7	16	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
14⅝	12⅛	DelmaP	1.20	9	69	14	13⅝	14 +	⅛
45⅞	31	DeltaAir	.70	8	84	32⅝	32⅛	32¼—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Deltec		12	38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅝	3⅛	Deltona			2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
25⅞	19	DennMf	1.24	7	45	25⅞	25½	25½—	⅜
25⅞	18⅝	Dennys	.44	9	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
15	5⅝	DeSoto	.60	9	29	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	
16⅛	13	DetEdis	1.45	9	204	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
68	55	DetE pf	5.50		3	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛+	½
81	64	DetE pf	7.45		z200	80⅛	79⅞	80⅛+	3
80	64	DetE pf	7.36		z8450	79½	77½	77½—	⅛
29	24⅝	DetE pf	2.75		21	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
29⅛	24⅝	DeE pfB	2.75		9	28	28	28 +	⅜
25½	12⅝	Dexter	.80	9	35	24⅝	24	24¼+	⅛
8⅝	4½	DiGiorg	.05e	8	26	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
16	10⅝	DiGior pf	.88		z100	14⅝	14½	14⅝—	
13⅝	9	DialFinl	.70	6	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
42½	38⅝	DiamInl	2	9	40	39⅝	38⅝	38⅝—	⅛
22⅝	14	DiamM	1.72t	7	77	20½	19⅝	20½+	⅜
38⅝	32	DiamSh	1.10	9	189	35⅝	35¼	35½+	⅜
33⅝	24½	Dia pfD	1.20		1	32	32	32 +	¼
14⅞	6⅝	DickAB	.20	14	5	7½	7⅝	7⅝—	
13⅞	8¼	Dictaphn	.64	12	78	13⅝	12⅞	13	
15	10½	Diebold	.50	9	17	11⅝	11¼	11⅛+	⅛
57⅛	40⅝	DigitalEq		19	909	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝+	⅜
12⅝	7⅝	Dillingm	.52	6	98	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
29⅝	22⅛	Dillingm pf	2		7	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	½
37⅝	23⅝	Dillon	1.08b	13	8	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝+	⅛
63	35⅝	Disney	.16	16	209	38⅝	38½	38⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1	Divrsfdln			56	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
3⅛	13-16	DivrsMtg			9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	11	DrPepper	.44	15	457	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛+	⅜
52⅝	30½	DomeM	.80a	16	59	49⅝	48½	49	
6⅝	2¼	DonLuJ	.12e	7	41	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
24⅛	17⅝	Donnelly	.68	10	130	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Dorsey	.60	6	5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
47⅛	33⅞	DoverCp	.60	11	141	37⅝	37	37 —	1
56⅝	35⅝	Dow Ch	1	11	987	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝—	⅛
34⅝	25⅝	DowJon	1.16	16	25	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
26	19⅝	Dravo	1.05	8	19	25½	25¼	25¼	
47	35⅝	Dresser	.80	9	429	38⅝	37⅝	38⅛+	⅛
18⅝	16	DrexBd	1.44		2	17	16⅞	17	
9½	6⅝	Dreyfus	.55e	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
161⅝	117⅛	duPont	5	14	456	131	130	130½+	⅛
52	44⅝	duPnt pf	3.50		2	50¼	50¼	50¼	
66⅝	59	duPnt pf	4.50		3	65	64⅝	65 +	⅜
28⅞	16⅝	DukeP	1.60	9	217	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛+	½
93	76	Duke pf	6.75		1	85½	85½	85½—	1
99	79½	Duke pf	8.20		z40	95⅝	85⅝	95⅝	
39⅝	26⅝	Duke pf	2.69		4	30	29⅞	30	
33⅝	24⅝	DunBrd	1.05	16	160	23⅝	28⅛	28½ +	⅛
20⅛	19⅝	DuqLtg	1.72	10	57	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	⅛
25¼	21⅛	Duq pf	2		z10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
26	21½	Duq pf	2.06		z200	24½	24½	24½+	1
27⅝	24⅝	Duq pf	2.31		z100	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
31	25⅝	Duq pf	2.75		z240	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	
89½	78	Duq pf	7.20		z160	88	85⅝	88 +	1
14⅝	10	DutchBy	.14	12	5	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	¼
12½	7⅝	Dymoin	.44	8	21	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛

E

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
20⅝	3½	EG&G	.35	16	191	19⅝	16⅞	19⅛+	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	EMILI	.12e	8	45	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
52⅝	21½	E Syst	1.60b	8	39	45½	44⅞	44⅞—	⅛
41⅝	25½	EagleP	1.36	8	14	40⅛	40	40⅛+	¼
12⅞	16⅝	EascoCp	.75	7	5	19	19	19	
11⅛	8⅛	EastAir		4	60	8½	8	8 —	⅛
28⅝	22⅛	EastGsF	.80	9	116	26⅛	25⅝	26 +	⅛
19⅝	14⅛	EastUtl	1.60	9	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
120⅝	70⅞	EasKd	1.60a	13	1224	74⅛	71⅝	72½—	1⅛
44⅝	26½	Eaton	2	8	32	42½	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
23⅛	21	Echlin	.48	13	73	24⅝	24	24 +	¼
30	21⅝	EckrdJk	.48	12	103	24⅝	24¼	24½—	⅛
60⅝	47½	EdisBro	2.20	8	6	57⅝	59¼	59⅛—	⅛
27⅝	9¼	Edwards	.95a	4	4	13⅛	13½	13½	
17	11⅛	ElPaso	1.10	52	166	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	¼
5⅛	2	ElecAssc			20	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅝	11⅛	EDS	.40	14	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
4½	1⅛	ElMeMg		3	11	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
10½	5	EIMM pf	1k		1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25⅝	16⅝	ElginNat	1	8	35	20⅝	23⅛	23½—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Elbrind		6	23	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	
31⅝	24½	EltraCp	1.16	8	41	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
41½	37⅛	EmerEl	1	16	210	34⅛	33⅞	33⅞—	⅛
53½	31⅝	Emery	1.20	17	59	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	⅝
15	8⅝	EmeryIn	.44	9	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
33⅝	26⅝	Emhart	1.80	7	10	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	¼
16½	13	EmpDE	1.36	10	13	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
11⅛	9⅝	EmpD pf	.92		z10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
26	11	EmpGas	.40	7	24	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
37⅝	22⅝	EngelMC	1.20	9	72	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	¼
8	5⅝	EnnisB	.32	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
32½	21⅝	Enserch	1.72	8	44	28⅝	28½	28½—	⅛
34¼	21¼	Entex	1.20	7	63	30	29⅝	30 +	⅛
37⅛	17⅝	Envrtec	.30e	10	68	37⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
29⅝	21½	Equifax	2a	9	2	27	27	27 +	¼
14⅝	9⅛	Equimrk	.88	7	11	12⅝	10⅝	12⅝	
30	29½	EquitGs	2.84	6	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
27	17⅝	EqutLf	2.08e	14	35	23⅝	23½	23⅝	
42	30⅛	Esmark	1.76	7	73	32	31⅝	32 +	½
10⅝	4½	Esquire		15	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
10	5⅝	Esterline	.36	7	6	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
49¼	29½	Ethyl	1.80	6	83	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
63⅝	39¼	Ethyl pf	2.40		6	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	
14	5	EvansPd	.40	8	270	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
15⅝	14	Evans pf	1.40		34	15	14⅞	15	
27⅝	14⅝	ExCelO	1.25	8	108	26⅛	26	26½+	½
21⅞	18	Exclsr	1.73e		8	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
55⅝	47¼	Exxon	2.15t	9	1431	52⅝	52⅛	52⅛—	⅛

F

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27¼	19½	FMC	1	11	1986	26⅛	25½	26 +	½
39¼	31¼	FMC pf	2.25		67	36½	35¾	36⅛+	¼
9½	5½	Fabrge	.40	9	66	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
11⅛	6½	FabriCtr	.20	6	15	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5	FacetEnt		11	25	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
55⅛	30⅝	FairCam	.80	15	135	33⅞	33⅛	33⅝+	½
12⅞	6⅛	Fairind	.30	8	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
17	10⅝	FairmtF	.68	7	3	11½	11½	11½	
9⅝	5⅝	FrWstFn		7	14	9¼	9¼	9¼	
13⅝	4½	FarahMf			110	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅞	4	Fedders		38	94	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
31⅛	22½	FedrlCo	1.60	5	4	26⅛	26½	26⅝+	⅛
25½	12⅞	FdMog	1.40	6	11	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
17⅝	13¼	FedNMI	1	6	198	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
20	16½	FedPaBd	.90	5	19	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
24⅝	14½	FPap pf	1.20		7	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	⅛
20¼	10¼	FdSignl	1	8	15	17½	17⅛	17½+	¼
60	40½	FedDSt	1.45	13	357	40¼	40⅛	43	
35	27⅝	Ferro	1.25	8	10	31⅜	31½	31⅝+	½
17⅛	8⅛	Fibrebrd			20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	FldFin	.30	5	25	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	
22⅞	15	Fieldcrst	1a	6	x7	19⅞	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
14⅝	7	Filtrol		7	48	13⅞	13	13⅝—	⅜
19¼	9⅝	FinSanB	.48	5	25	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
20⅛	9½	FinlFed	.50	6	146	20½	19⅝	19⅝—	½
26	21	Firestn	1.10	12	263	21⅝	21⅛	21½—	⅛
18⅝	10¼	FstChar	.80t	6	82	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
23⅝	16½	FstChic	.96	8	535	20⅛	20	20⅛—	⅛
37⅞	31¼	FtBnTex	1	10	86	38	32⅝	33 +	¼
45½	36⅝	FstInBn	1.20	10	x307	37⅝	37½	37⅝+	⅛
17	8½	FstMiss	.36	12	69	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
30⅝	22⅝	FstNBo	1.88	8	47	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
26⅝	20⅝	FNStBn	2	9	3	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	⅜
17½	14	FstPa	1.32	10	101	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
4⅛	1½	FtPaMtg			9	2⅛	2⅛	2½ +	⅛
23⅝	9⅝	FstUnRl	1	14	10	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	¼
7½	4⅝	FstVaBk	.45	11	15	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
33⅝	20½	FischM	1.20	9	83	28⅝	25½	28⅝+	⅛
13½	8⅛	FishFds	.60	6	79	13	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
17½	9⅝	FishrSci	.28	6	51	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
20⅝	13⅛	FleetEnt	.40	11	114	14	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
18⅛	13½	Fleming	.88	8	25	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
14	8¼	FlexiVan	.20	12	81	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
23⅝	16	Flintkot	1.16	17	23	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
40⅝	26	Flint pf	2.25		7	39⅛	39¼	39¼+	½
36⅝	16⅛	FlaECst		19	4	33½	33	33 —	⅛
24	13⅝	FlaGas	1.20	8	20	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	⅜
28⅞	20⅝	FlaPwL	1.56	11	86	25⅛	25	25⅛	
32½	25⅝	FlaPow	2.28	9	122	29⅞	29½	29⅞+	⅛
29⅝	19½	FlaStl	1.20	16	4	20½	20½	20½—	⅛
45½	30	FluorCp	1	9	411	34⅝	34	34⅝+	⅜
7½	4⅛	FdFair	.20	12	192	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
16	10¼	FooteCB	1	8	32	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝+	½
61⅝	43⅝	FordM	3.20	5	520	57⅛	57¼	57¼—	⅛
18½	13½	ForMcK	1	7	144	16⅛	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
29⅞	22⅝	FMK pf	1.80		14	27	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
15⅛	13⅝	FtDear	1.24		23	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
40⅝	28⅝	FtHowP	.72	12	13	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
20½	10½	FosWh n		8	29	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
50⅝	27½	Foxboro	1.20	9	57	48½	48⅛	48⅜+	⅜
25⅛	21¼	FrnklnM	.74	8	74	25	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
31⅞	28½	FreepM	1.60	9	22	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	⅛
21¼	7⅝	Frigtrn	.16e	31	185	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	
38⅝	18⅝	Fruehf	1.80	7	257	30⅛	29⅞	29⅞+	⅜
13	4½	Fuqua	.36	7	47	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛

G

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅝	10¼	GAFCp	.60	10	46	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	¼
34⅝	25⅛	GATX	1.80	11	27	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
9⅝	4	GCA Cp	.05e	19	7	8⅛	8	8	
8¼	4½	GFBusn	.32		20	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
7½	4⅝	Gableind			24	5¼	5	5¼	
29½	21⅝	GamSk	1.40	5	10	23⅛	22½	23⅛+	⅝
32¼	19⅝	GamS pf	1.60		1	24	24	24 —	½
41	32⅝	Gannett	1	16	117	35½	35⅛	35⅛+	⅜
14	6½	GapStrs	.20e	8	22	10¼	10½	10½	
31	16⅛	GardDen	.76	18	39	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
16⅞	13⅛	Garfink	1.04	7	19	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅝	12½	GasSvc	1.20	9	7	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	
9⅝	4⅝	Gatewy	.15e	4	24	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
27⅝	18	Gearhrt	.28	12	107	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	GeminCap			35	18	17¾	17¾—	¼
17⅛	12⅝	Gemin	1.28a		7	15½	15½	15½	
12½	9⅛	GAInv	1.22e		34	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
64½	35⅝	GnAmO	1b	16	129	60	58⅝	59⅜+	½
14	8⅛	GenBanc	.80	8	9	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
13⅞	9½	GnCable	.72	10	210	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
26⅞	17	GCinma	.68	8	33	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅜
6⅝	3⅝	GenDevl		6	15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
65	37⅝	GenDyn		6	28	58⅝	56¼	56½+	¼
58⅝	46	GenEl	1.80	12	586	51⅝	51	51⅛	
34⅝	26⅛	GnFood	1.64	9	330	31½	31⅛	31⅝	
23⅝	15⅝	GnGth	1.34e	29	11	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	½
14⅞	8⅝	GenHost	.60		15	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
21⅝	8¼	GenInst	.22t	15	245	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅜
38½	27⅛	GnInstr pf	3		6	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅜
21	13½	GenMed	.30	10	35	19½	19⅜	19½+	½
35⅝	26⅝	GenMills	.76	12	47	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞—	⅜
78⅞	57⅛	GnMot	5.80e	7	1489	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝—	¼
55	49⅛	GMot pf	3.75		1	54	54	54 +	½
8⅝	5	GenPort			381	1⅝	7⅞	7⅝	
19⅝	15⅝	GPU	1.68	9	285	19	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
11⅛	6⅝	GenRefr	.10e	43	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
56⅞	34⅛	GnSignl	1.04	13	66	51⅝	51	51 —	¼
8⅛	3⅝	GenSteel		6	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
31⅞	23⅝	GTelEl	2	9	1365	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	⅜
27	25½	GTlEl pf	2.48		35	28	28	28	
103	87	GTFl pf	8.16		z100	99⅝	99⅝	99½	
28⅝	18	GTire	1.20b	6	96	26⅝	26⅝	26½	
9	4½	Genesco		20	278	5⅝	5⅛	5½+	⅛
24⅝	16⅝	Genstar	1.40	5	11	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝—	½
41⅝	31	GenuPts	.90	15	34	33	32⅝	32⅞+	⅜
38⅝	30	GaPac	.80b	14	702	32⅝	32	32 —	⅜
28⅛	26⅝	GaPw pf	2.52		7	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	
30¼	25	GaPw pf	2.75		6	29	29⅛	29	
29⅛	19½	Gerber	1.30	9	76	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝—	⅛
212	152	GettyO	2.70e	14	6	197	196½	196½	
12⅝	8⅝	GiantPC	.60	8	6	9½	9⅛	9½+	¼
11⅛	7⅛	Gibr Fin		5	36	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
11½	5⅝	GiddLew	.40	12	65	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	GifldHill	.80	6	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	¼
38⅝	24⅝	Gillette	1.50	10	170	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
18	7⅝	GinosInc		8	43	8⅛	7⅞	8 +	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	GleasW	.20e	10	6	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞—	⅛
11⅛		GlobMar			74	7⅝	7⅛	7½+	⅜
39⅛	16⅝	GlobeUn	1.20	7	24	32	31⅞	31⅞	
20⅝	11½	GldWFn	.12e	4	52	18	17⅝	18 +	¼
21	13⅛	GoldW pf	.78		1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
30⅛	18	Goodrh	1.12	29	152	28	27⅝	28 +	⅛
25⅛	20⅝	Goodyr	1.10	12	342	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	
16⅛	9⅝	GorJwlA	.40	6	10	12	12	12 +	⅛
31⅝	22	Gould	1.12	18	448	31½	30⅝	31½+	⅞
30⅝	19⅝	Gould pf	1.35		66	31	30⅝	31 +	⅞
37⅝	24⅛	Grace	1.70	8	105	29⅝	27	29⅝	
34⅛	24⅝	Grainger	.36	15	31	27⅝	27½	27½—	½
21⅛	12⅝	GrandUn	1	7	5	21	21	21	
17⅝	12⅛	Granitvl	.90	5	13	14	13⅞	13⅞+	
19⅞	13⅛	GrayDrg	.80	5	38	17⅝	17½	17⅝+	¼
15⅝	10½	GtAtlPac		19	178	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
28	18⅝	GtLkD	1.20a	6	25	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛+	⅜
29½	14⅛	GtNoIr	1.50e	19	5	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	½
34⅛	27⅛	GtNoNk	1.10	8	64	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	
24⅛	13⅝	GtWnFin	.50	7	44	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
31⅞	16⅝	GtWstUtd		2	25	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
23⅝	16⅝	GtWn pf	1.88		5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
28⅝	15⅝	GrGiant	1.08	22	39	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞+	½
17⅝	13	Greyh	1.04a	8	158	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
3⅝	1⅛	Greyhnd wt			19	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	1	Grolier			62	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
19⅝	14	Grumm	.80	5	33	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Guardin	.30	7	3	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14½	GulfWstn	.66	4	294	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
8½	½	GltWind wt			161	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
102⅝	78	GlfW pf	3.87		2	71½	71½	71½+	⅜
47½	34	GlfW pf	2.50		5	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝—	
12⅝	7½	GlfLfHld	.60	12	154	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
3½	1⅛	GulfMtg			93	3⅛	3	3½+	¼
38½	26⅝	GulfOil	1.80	7	611	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
21⅝	13⅝	GulfRes	1	9	47	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
26⅛	18	GulfR pf	1.30		9	23	22⅝	23 +	¼
24	19⅝	GulfR pf	1.60		17	23	22⅝	22⅝—	¼
15⅝	11⅝	GlfStUt	1.12	8	178	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
58½	48½	GlfSU pf	4.40		z30	56½	56½	56½	
63	55	GlfSU pf	5.08		z100	62½	62½	62½	
6⅝	3½	Gulton	.05e	10	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛

H

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3	HMW		12	19	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
37	27⅛	HackW	2.80	6	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝+	
22	14⅝	HallFB	.76	11	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
23	13⅛	HallPrt	.80a	7	7	20⅝	20¼	20⅛—	⅛
67⅝	48¼	Hallibrt	1	11	260	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛+	⅛
25⅝	16⅝	HamrlP	1.30	8	27	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
13⅛	10⅝	HanJSe	1.49e		28	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
23⅛	19⅝	HanJIn	1.88e		29	22	21⅝	22 +	⅜
7⅝	3⅝	Handimn	.28	11	45	5	5	5	
23½	16⅝	HandyHa	.80	7	26	22½	22	22⅛—	⅜
29	14⅝	Hanes	1.36	5	18	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
60½	43⅝	Hanna	1.80	8	3	49	48⅝	48⅝	
34⅞	21⅝	HarBrJ	1.44	8	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
10	6⅝	Hardees		7	13	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
35⅛	14⅝	Harman	.58b	9	104	33½	33⅛	33½+	⅛
22⅞	14	Harnishf	.80	7	106	19⅝	19	19⅝+	¼
16⅝	12	Harrah	.30e	8	8	14⅝	14½	14½	
39½	31⅛	HarrBk	1.50	7	2	35	35	35	
34⅞	26⅝	Harris	.80	13	154	33⅝	33⅝	33½+	¼
27½	18⅝	Harsco	1.40b	6	8	24⅝	24½	24½+	¼
14½	8⅝	HartSMx	.72	9	8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅜
18½	15⅛	HattSe	1.44a	12	22	17½	17¼	17¼	
25⅞	20	HawlEl	1.88	8	14	24⅝	24	24½+	⅝
19	11½	HayesAlb	1b	5	4	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
12⅝	3¼	Hazeltn	.05e	4	11	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	Hecks	.12	7	70	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
17⅞	10⅝	HeclaM	.30t		102	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
17⅝	9	HellmB	.64	6	48	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅜
34½	26¼	HeinzH	1.30	9	27	32	31⅝	32	
32	25½	Heinz pf	1.70		4	31	30⅝	30⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	HeleneC		6	19	5	5	5	
29⅝	18½	Hellerint	.92	8	18	19½	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
58	30⅝	HelmerP	.40	12	62	48⅝	47½	48⅛+	⅞
8½	6⅝	HemInc	.66e		2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
38	23⅛	Hercules	1	10	92	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
27½	18½	Hershey	1.12	6	31	21⅛	20⅝	21	
23⅝	7⅝	Hesston			52	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
25½	15½	Hestn pf	1.60		4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
23⅝	21⅛	Heublin	1.32	9	368	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
117⅜	68⅝	HewltPk	.40	28	297	74⅛	72⅝	73½—	⅛
7⅝	4½	HghVolt	.05e	18	50	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
24	17½	Hillenbd	.82	8	10	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
23⅛	15	HiltonHtl	.92	10	181	21⅝	20⅞	21	
25	19⅝	Hobart	.92	11	56	21½	21⅛	21½+	¼
9⅝	5⅝	HoffEle	.24	7	2	6½	6½	6½	
20	10⅝	Holiday	.40	10	162	12½	12⅛	12½	
45⅝	25	HollyS	2.40	4	129	32	31½	31⅝+	⅜
44⅝	24⅝	Homestk	1	21	191	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛—	⅛
25⅝	22⅛	Honda	.15r	21	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
55⅛	37⅝	Honywll	1.60	10	741	49⅝	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
24½	18⅝	HoovBB	1.12	7	26	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Horizon			16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
16½	11⅛	HospAff	.32	7	67	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
23½	20⅛	HospCpA	.40	8	122	23	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
16	8⅛	HostIntl	.40	7	26	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	⅛
18⅝	10⅛	Houdall	.90a	6	86	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
18⅝	11½	HougMif	.84	8	2	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
13⅝	7⅛	HousFab	.32	8	50	8⅝	8	8⅛ +	⅛
22⅝	15⅝	HoushF	1.20	7	218	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
48⅝	35½	HouF pf	2.37		1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝+	⅜
40	29⅝	HouF pf	2.50		3	37	36⅝	36⅝+	⅜
35½	20¼	HousInd	1.76	9	801	35½	34⅝	35¼+	⅛
36⅝	25	HousNG	.70	10	210	32½	32	32 —	½
17⅝	9⅝	HowJohn	.32	8	256	10¼	10	10¼	
17⅝	11	Hubbrd	1.20	12	8	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
8½	4½	HughHat	.40	6	9	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
52½	34	HughsTl	.50	13	107	39⅛	38½	38⅝—	⅛
18⅝	11⅞	Humana	.50	10	34	17⅛	16⅝	17 +	⅜
19⅛	10⅝	HuntCh	.34	13	156	15⅛	14½	14½—	⅜
25⅝	13⅝	HuffnEF	.60	4	45	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
17⅝	10⅝	Huyck	.60	10	18	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	¼

I

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
24⅝	16½	ICInds	1.40	7	64	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+	¼
45⅛	33⅝	ICInd pf	3.50		28	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
6⅛	3	ICNPha		10	657	6⅛	5½	6⅛+	⅝
47½	34½	INACp	2.10	11	29	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝+	⅛
20⅞	16⅝	INAIn	1.59a		12	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	
13⅛	9⅛	IUIntl	.90	10	187	12⅛	12½	12⅝—	⅛
31⅛	26	IdahoP	2.16	9	42	27⅝	27½	27½—	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	IdealBa	1.20	9	71	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	IdeaToy	.32b	5	49	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
28	22½	IllPowr	2.20	11	90	26⅝	26½	26⅝	
27	22½	IlPow pf	2.04		z70	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
30	21	ITW	.56	14	3	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅜
18⅛	10¼	ImplCpA	.24	5	368	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
37	25⅛	INCO	1.40a	11	133	30⅝	30	30 —	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	IncCap			5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8⅝	IncCCu	.88e		7	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
99	74½	IndIM pf	8.68		z80	96	96	96 +	½
29	19⅝	IndiGas	2.12	7	1	26	26	26 —	⅛
25½	20	IndplPL	1.90	10	26	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
18	12½	IndiNat	1.20	7	14	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
22⅝	6⅝	InexcoO		24	396	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
95½	65	IngerR	2.80	14	64	73⅝	73½	73⅝+	½
34	24	InlndCon	1	8	50	28½	28	28⅛+	⅜
58⅝	41	InlndStl	2.60	9	94	48⅝	48	48⅛+	⅜
23⅛	7⅝	Inmont	.80	9	1358	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	¾
15	8⅝	Insilco	.88	7	76	15	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
19½	12⅛	Insil pfA	1.25		11	18½	18½	18½	
31⅛	20⅛	InspCop		663	75	26⅝	26½	26⅝—	
2½	1	InstInvTr			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	7	Integon	.36	7	20	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	
48⅞	38⅝	Interco	1.66	7	15	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
8⅞	3⅝	InterctDiv		6	70	7⅝	7	7⅛+	1
42½	25⅝	Interlak	2.20	5	10	36	35½	36 +	⅜
288½	223⅝	IBM	10	18	862	284⅝	282⅛	282⅞—	1⅛
28⅝	18½	IntFlavF	.44	19	200	19⅝	19½	19⅝+	⅛
34	22⅝	IntHarv	1.85	6	196	33⅛	32⅝	33	
43⅝	32⅛	IntMinC	2.40	6	538	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛+	½
19⅛	6⅝	IntMng	.20	8	62	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	½
20⅛	15⅝	IntMulti	.85	7	17	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
79⅝	51⅝	IntPaper	2	10	200	56⅝	55⅝	56	
8	5⅝	IntRectif	.20		10	6⅛	5⅝	6 +	⅛
34⅝	22⅛	IntTT	1.76	9	1117	32⅛	32	32⅛+	⅜
59½	42½	IntTT pfJ	4		1	56	56	56 +	½
58⅛	41⅛	IntTT pfK	4		354	54⅝	54½	54⅝+	½
65⅛	47	IntTT pfO	5		3	63	62½	63 +	½
41⅝	27⅝	IntTT pf	2.25		37	39	38⅝	38⅝+	⅛
63	45⅝	IntTT pf	4.50		4	60	59⅞	60	
32	23⅛	Intrpce	1.65	7	18	30	29⅞	29⅞	
33⅛	16⅝	IntrpGp	1.60	7	10	33	32⅝	33 +	¼
18	14⅝	IntrsPw	1.45	9	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
7	4⅛	IntrstUn	.24	24	50	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
25½	19⅛	IowaBf		6	64	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
17⅝	13⅛	IowaEl	1.40	9	12	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
23⅛	17⅛	IowallG	1.84	9	38	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
26	21⅞	IowaPL	2.10	9	11	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
22⅝	17⅝	IowaPS	1.80	10	17	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅝	IpcoHsp	.05e	9	17	5⅝	5½	5½+	⅛
18⅝	8⅞	ItekCp		23	16	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	ItelCp	.30	6	101	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛

J-K

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17½	15⅝	JamesF	.80	10	23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Jantzen	.80	6	19	17	16⅝	17	
10⅛	7⅛	JapanF	.96e		66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
32⅝	24⅝	JeffPilot	.80	11	7	30½	30⅝	30½	
45½	36	JerC pf	4		z80	44	44	44 —	1
103	82	JerC pf	9.36		z100	101	101	101 —	½
92¼	71½	JerC pf	8.12		z250	91	91	91	
91⅛	72	JerC pf	8		z220	89½	88⅝	89½—	½
26½	19⅛	JewelC	1.30	8	x4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
8¼	3⅝	Jewelcor		8	23	4⅛	4	4	
35⅝	23	JhnMan	1.40	12	375	31⅛	31¼	31½—	⅛
96½	65⅝	JohnsJn	1a	20	307	70⅛	70¼	70¼	
17⅛	9⅝	JohnsEF	.80	110	47	11⅛	11	11	
37⅛	12⅛	JohnCn	1.40	9	49	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛+	¼
19⅝	12½	JonLogn	.40b	6	56	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛ +	1⅛
58	51	JonLaupf	5		z180	58	58	58	
21⅞	13⅝	Jorgen	1	6	18	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅜
22	16	Jostens	.80	10	2	20½	20½	20½	
30⅝	20⅝	JoyMfg	1.30	12	92	44⅛	43⅝	44⅛+	⅜
4⅝	1⅛	JesticeM			27	2	2	2	
40⅛	27½	KaisrAl	1.20	17	111	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛+	⅜
66	50⅛	KaiAl pf	4.12		1	62	62	62	
11⅝	5⅝	KaisCem	.50	10	72	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	KaneMil	.28	5	9	9½	9⅛	9½	
34⅝	19⅛	Kaneb	1.12	11	19	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝—	⅛
30½	25	KCtyPL	2.46	9	26	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛	
45¼	37⅛	KCPL pf	3.80		z10	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛+	2
53	49	KCPL pf	4.50		z100	57	57	57 +	2
33½	15	KCSouIn	1r	8	12	33¼	32⅝	33¼+	¼
12½	10	KCSoul pf	1		z260	12	12	12	
22	18	KanGEl	1.76	8	190	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
24½	14¼	KanNb	1.48	8	62	23½	23⅛	23½+	½
20⅝	18	KanPLt	1.70	8	81	20⅝	20⅝	20½—	⅛
29	25½	KaPL pf	2.32		6	28	27⅝	27⅝	
9⅛	3	Katyind			15	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
24	11½	Katy pf	1.46		2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
11⅛	6½	KaufBr	.06e	14	88	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
18⅝	14¼	Kauf pf	1.50		5	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
28⅛	7⅛	Kaweckl		11	8	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Keane	.30	7	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅝	5⅝	Keller	.20	7	8	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
28⅛	20	Kellogg	1.10	14	39	24⅝	24¼	24⅛+	¼
17½	12	Kellwd	.80	5	10	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
28½	20⅝	Kennmtl	.96	10	73	25	25	25 +	¼
35⅝	25¼	Kennct	.60e	100	391	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
23⅛	21	KyUtil	1.84	8	14	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
22	13	KerrGls	.40	5	93	14⅛	13⅛	13½—	⅜
82⅛	60⅝	KerrMc	1.25	13	76	68	67⅝	67⅝—	½
22½	16⅝	KeystCon	1a	6	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
33⅝	18⅛	KiddeW	1.20	6	56	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅜
53	43	Kidd pfC	4		1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
47⅛	36⅛	KimbCl	2.20	8	176	44⅛	43⅝	43⅝+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	KingDSt	.60	8	28	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
20⅛	12⅝	Kirsch	.90	15	8	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
19½	8⅛	Koehrin	.50g	6	106	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅜
26⅝	20	Koppers	.90	9	31	24⅝	24	24⅛+	⅛
55½	50	Kopprpf	4		z80	54½	54½	54½+	1
8	3⅝	Koracrp		4	50	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
47⅝	40⅛	Kraft	2.32	9	89	45½	45⅛	45⅝+	⅛
43⅝	31¼	KresgeS	.32	16	1650	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛+	¼
15¼	10	Kroehler	.25e	13	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	
27½	17⅝	Kroger	1.44	7	65	26½	26⅛	26⅛+	⅜
25⅛	20⅝	Kubota	.42r	23	5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
17½	4½	Kysor	.60	13	23	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝—	⅛

L

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	3¼	LFE Cp		20	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
17⅝	10	LTV Cp		5	103	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
23	13⅝	LTVA	.35t		4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
24⅛	17½	LacGas	1.66	8	4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅛
22½	12	LamSes	1.10	8	12	22	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	LaneBry	.80	8	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
11⅞	8½	LawtrCh	.40	16	34	10⅝	10	10 —	⅛
16⅝	6⅛	LearSieg	.50	7	55	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
40	23⅝	LearS pf	2.25		1	38½	38½	38½+	¼
34	24⅝	Leasw	1.20	9	285	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	¼
29	10⅝	LeedsN	.60b	12	52	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛+	1⅛
20⅝	12	Leesona	.75	6	17	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
16⅞	10¼	LehPCt	1	0	22	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
2	⅝	LehValy			23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
16	10⅛	LVin pf	1.50		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
10⅛	10½	Lehmn	1.25e		200	11⅛	11	11	
8⅝	4½	Lennar			17	6⅝	6	6	
26⅛	18	Lenox	1	9	28	23⅝	23½	23½—	⅛
10½	6⅛	LesFay	.96	8	20	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅜
13⅝	6⅝	LevFdC			9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	
30⅝	18⅝	LeviStra	.80	6	148	28⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	1⅛
8½	4	LevitzF		19	458	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
37⅝	21⅝	LOF	1.80a	7	71	33	32⅝	33 +	⅛
16⅝	9½	LibrtyCp	.52	6	x15	19	19	19 +	⅜
3⅝	1½	LibrtyLn			23	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
36¼	29½	LiggtGp	2.50	8	18	33⅝	33⅛	33½—	⅛
60	40	LillyEli	1.42	15	458	44	43⅝	43½+	⅝
36⅞	24	LincNat	.64	8	56	33	32⅝	33 +	⅛
73⅛	48	LincNtpf	3		4	65½	65½	65½+	½
22	15⅝	LincPl	1.72a		22	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
4⅝	1⅛	Lionel		7	112	2⅞	2½	2⅝+	⅛
17⅛	6⅝	LittonIn	.18t	12	139	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝—	⅛
44	27	Litton pf	3		2	40	39⅝	40	
31⅞	16⅛	Litton pf	2		3	21	20⅝	21 +	⅛
10⅝	4	Lockhd		3	149	10	9⅝	10 +	⅛
10½	16½	Loctite	.16	13	90	18⅝	18	18 +	⅛
37½	21	Loews	1.20	6	231	34½	34¼	34⅝+	⅛
11⅛	6	LomaFin	.50	8	20	8⅝	8½	8½—	
17⅞	11⅛	LomM	.71e	18	31	16	15⅝	16	
23⅛	14	LonStar	1.10	9	76	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
18⅞	15⅝	LngIsLt	1.56	7	60	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
92¼	79	LIL pfJ	8.12		z1450	91½	91½	91½—	⅛
28	24⅝	LIL pfO	2.47		4	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
35	25½	LongDr	.45	16	30	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
17⅛	8½	LoralCp	.40	7	52	16⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	½
31⅛	22	LaLand	1.20	10	178	28⅝	27⅝	28	
18½	12	LaPacif	.20b	10	106	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
27⅛	21⅛	LouisGs	1.92	9	11	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
19⅝	11½	Lowenst	.40	5	16	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
44⅝	30⅝	Lubrizol	1.10	13	28	33⅝	33½	33½	
17⅝	13	LuckyS	.68b	13	142	16¼	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
9	6½	Ludlow	.40	9	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
33¼	22	LukenSt	1.60	8	25	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	½
24⅝	11	Lykes	.40	12	53	12	11⅞	12	
47½	29⅛	Lykes pf	2.50		145	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅜
8⅛	4	LynCSys	.80	14	81	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛

M

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
5⅝	3½	MEI		5	46	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
24½	10⅝	MGIC	.20	14	257	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
12	7⅛	MacAF	.60b	26	61	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛—	⅛
7½	4⅛	Macke	.36	6	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	
10⅝	4⅛	Macmill	.50	7	125	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
38⅞	26⅝	Macy	1.30	7	158	33⅝	33½	33⅝+	⅜
55	47½	Macypf	4.25		z20	52	52	52 —	1
13⅝	9½	MadsFd	.77e		130	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
10	4	MadSqG		10	37	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
18½	6⅝	MagicCf	.40	8	31	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
37⅝	21⅝	Mallory		14	24	36⅛	35⅝	36 +	⅛
27⅛	20	MalonH	.48	11	4	23⅛	22⅞	23 +	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Manhin	.20	4	100	8⅛	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
41⅝	29	MfrHan	1.92	8	712	39⅝	38⅛	39⅛+	⅜
46	32⅝	MAPCO	1.10	14	141	43⅝	43	43⅛+	⅜
14⅝	7⅛	MaratM	.12a	3	25	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛ —	
60⅝	41⅝	MaratO	2.20	9	253	57	56⅝	57 +	⅜
21⅛	13⅝	Maremt	.60	7	24	18⅛	17⅝	18 +	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	MarMid	.80	12	156	10⅝	12⅝	10⅝—	⅛
16⅝	11⅝	MarionL	.52	13	45	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
61⅝	28⅝	Marley	1.20	7	12	50⅝	50	50⅝—	⅛
18⅛	10	Marriot	.25t	11	276	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
61⅝	52½	MrshMcL	2	17	104	57⅝	56⅝	56⅞+	⅝
25⅝	16⅝	MarshF	1.24	11	35	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
26⅝	16⅝	MartMa	1.40	7	65	24⅝	24	24 —	⅛
22	14⅝	MaryK	.40	10	38	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
28⅝	17	MrkdCp	.66b	9	5	27⅛	27	27 —	⅛
30⅝	19	MascoCp	.28	12	188	21½	21	21 —	⅛
25⅛	17	Masonlt	.60	13	116	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
15	9⅝	MasM	1.71e	12	52	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
33⅛	16½	MassyF	1a	3	530	19⅝	19	19⅛+	⅛
16⅝	14⅝	MasCp	1.60		5	17½	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
11⅞	10½	MasInc	.96e		99	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	
27⅛	19⅝	MatsuE	.29e	10	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
8½	4⅝	Mattel		5	175	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
36	25⅛	MayDSt	1.12	9	65	28	27⅝	27⅝—	
		MayerO	n.80	10	13	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	MaysJW		156	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
39	30⅛	Maytg	1.50a	18	39	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	
17⅛	13	McCord	.84	6	10	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	
55⅛	37⅛	McDer	1.60	4	x563	50⅝	49	49⅝+	1⅝
66	43	McDnld	.10	16	439	44⅝	44	44 —	⅛
25	14⅝	McDonD	.50	7	97	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
23	13⅛	McDonh	.90	6	4	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝—	
32⅝	21⅛	McGEd	1.60	9	51	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
17⅝	12⅝	McGrwH	.80	11	185	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
48½	26⅝	McIntyr	1	27	z170	29⅝	29	29⅝—	
20⅛	13⅝	McKee	.90	6	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
27⅛	19⅝	McLean	.46	8	8	23⅝	23	23⅛+	⅛
23⅝	15⅛	McLout	1.20	9	10	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅛
13⅛	9⅝	McNell	.80	6	3	12	11⅞	11⅞—	
23	16⅛	MeadCp	.92	6	384	21⅝	21	21⅛+	⅛
59	55⅝	Mea pfA	2.80		2	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝+	⅜
59½	36⅝	Mea pfB	2.90		113	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝+	1½
30⅝	17	Medusa	1.60	6	10	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
27⅝	17⅝	Melville	.96	10	257	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
23⅝	9⅛	Menasc	.80	8	55	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝—	⅛
64½	40¼	MercStr	.80	8	21	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛—	
89½	55½	Merck	1.50	17	388	59⅝	57⅝	58⅝+	⅜
20¼	10¼	Meredith	.80	5	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	
33¼	14½	MerrLyn	.80	7	161	19⅞	19½	19⅝—	⅛
39⅝	19	MesaPet	.10	17	110	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
40½	24½	MesP pf	1.60		6	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	
11⅛	6	Mesabi	1.33e	6	85	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30⅛	16⅝	Mesta	1.50e	6	9	23⅝	22½	23⅛+	⅜
19	12⅝	MGM	1r	7	91	18⅛	17⅝	18 +	⅛
30⅛	15	Metrom	1.10	6	13	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	
45	35½	MtE pfC	3.90		z40	42	42	42	
91½	73½	MtE pfF	8.12		z100	87	87	87 +	⅛
92⅛	71⅝	MtE pfI	8.12		z40	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝—	2⅛
18½	11½	MchGs	1.20b	r	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
30	26⅝	MhWl pf	2.67		8	29	29	29	
26	25	MhWl pf	2.12		56	25½	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
24½	13⅝	Microwv	.40	14	64	24⅝	24	24⅝+	⅛
18⅛	12½	MidCil	1.16	9	10	17	16⅝	17 +	⅛
17⅝	13⅝	MidSUt	1.38	9	515	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
3	1	MidIndM			142	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
31⅝	18⅝	MidlRo	1.60	7	46	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	
29½	20½	MilesLb	1.28	8	107	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	MiltBrad	.60	6	30	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
25	21½	MinnGs	1.72	8	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
66⅝	48½	MinMM	1.70	18	360	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝+	⅛
22⅛	18⅛	MinnPL	1.76	8	75	22	21⅝	21⅝	
15⅛	11½	MirroAl	.96	11	8	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
19⅝	8	MissnEq	.48	6	4	17	17	17	
46⅝	22⅝	MPacC	1.80	7	204	45⅝	44½	45⅝+	⅞
29	20⅛	MoPtCe	1.60	8	3	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	
16⅝	9⅝	MoPSv	1b	8	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
27⅝	24⅝	MoPS pf	2.44		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	
68⅛	47½	Mobil	3.80	8	780	69	68⅛	69 +	⅝
7	3	MobilleH			341	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
25	14⅝	Mohasco	.90	7	22	15⅝	15	15⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3	MohkDta		19	26	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝—	
24	16⅝	MohkR	1.20	4	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
48⅝	18	Molycp	1.20	9	50	47⅝	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
56⅛	28	Moly pf	2.50		5	55	55	55	
27⅝	16	Monrb	1.20a	5	12	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝+	⅛
15⅛	6⅝	Monogr	.20	6	23	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅛
12⅝	7⅝	MonrEq	.20	26	141	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
100	73⅝	Monsar	2.80	8	424	78⅝	76⅛	76½—	
40⅛	24½	MonDU	2.40	8	6	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝+	⅛
28½	22½	MonPw	1.80	10	31	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝+	⅛
23⅝	21¼	MontSt	1.80a		9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
12	7⅝	MONY	.96e	13	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
55½	29⅝	MooreM	1	5	78	47	46⅝	46⅝+	⅜
64⅝	50	Morgan	2	10	276	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	
27	18	MorKnu	1.10	5	40	25⅝	25	25 —	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	MorseSh	.50	4	173	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	
6⅛	2⅝	MtgTrAm			18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
22½	13⅝	MortNor	.88		131	20½	20	20⅝+	⅛
59	41⅛	Motorola	.84	15	92	46⅝	46	46⅝+	⅜
48⅝	30⅝	MtFuel	2	11	93	41⅛	40⅝	41⅛+	¼
24	19	MtStTel	1.88	9	49	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
¾	5-32	MtStTel rt			50	3-16	3-16	3-16	
11⅛	7	Munford	.40	5	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
7⅛	5	Munfd pf	.40		12	6	6	6	
20	14⅝	Munsng	1.08	12	7	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
23⅝	16⅛	MurphC	1.20	7	12	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛+	⅛
30⅝	16⅝	MurpOl	.80	7	175	28⅝	28	28⅝+	⅛
24⅝	18⅝	MurryO	1.20	8	8	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
17	14⅝	MutlOm	1.32		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
12⅛	6⅝	MyersL	.40	35	111	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛

N

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
39⅝	23⅝	NCR	.80	10	304	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
23⅝	12⅝	NLInc	1.20	9	128	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15⅝	NLT	.76	7	59	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
12½	6⅝	NVF	2.45t	7	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
51½	35½	Nabisco	2.52	10	38	48	47⅝	47⅝+	⅛
36½	29⅝	NalcoCh	.96	15	4	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	
15⅛	10½	NarcoScl	.60	8	8	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛—	
20	10⅝	NashuaC	.80	13	27	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
18⅝	10⅝	NatAirl	.50	20	x52	12½	12	12	
16⅝	11⅝	NAvia	.77e		9	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
16½	10½	NatCan	.57	6	71	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	
29⅝	21	NCan pf	1.50		2	25½	25½	25½+	⅛
43⅛	16⅝	NtChem	.48	11	118	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	
9⅝	5⅝	NtCityL	.45e	7	5	9	9	9 —	⅛
29	25	NatDetr	1.52	6	7	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅛
27⅝	16⅝	NatDist	1.60	7	79	25⅝	24⅝	25 +	⅛
29⅝	21	NatFG	2.16	6	34	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	
27½	22⅝	NIFG pf	2.30		4	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
17⅝	11⅝	NatGyp	1.05	10	63	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
8	3⅝	NatHom			25	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
11⅝	5⅝	NatInd	.30	4	51	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
26⅝	14	NMdCr	.09e	11	366	21½	20⅝	21⅛+	⅜
15⅝	7⅝	NMedE	.30	6	20	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
23⅝	15⅝	NMineSv	.50	13	60	22½	21⅝	22 +	½
57⅝	36	NatPrsto	2	7	24	52	51⅝	51⅝—	
35½	16½	NtSemic		17	219	19½	19⅛	19⅛—	
15½	9⅝	NSvcInd	.82	8	15	15	14⅝	14⅝	
20⅝	12⅝	NStand	1.04	8	21	18⅝	18	18	
56⅝	44½	NStarch	1.08	13	14	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
57⅛	37⅛	NatlSt.	2.50	9	137	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝+	⅛
5½	3⅝	Nat Tea			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
45⅞	22½	Natoma	1.40	5	324	40⅝	40	40⅝+	⅜
14½	13⅛	Neptune	.50	10	31	14	14	14	
25⅞	17½	NevPw	1.60	5	63	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	½
19	15⅝	NevP pf	1.60		z640	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
25⅝	21⅞	NevF pf	2.30		z1180	25	25	25	
22⅝	19	NEngEl	1.86	9	32	22	21⅝	21⅝	
16⅞	12⅝	NEnGE	1.36	8	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	
107½	103½	NEG pf	9.80		z480	106	106	106 —	½
31⅛	26⅝	NEnP pf	2.76		1	30	30	30 —	⅛
36⅝	25⅛	NEngT	2.60	9	13	34⅝	34	34 —	⅜
31½	24	NYSEG	2.40	8	59	28⅝	28⅝	28½	
20⅝	11	Newhal	.56	11	2	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
31	22	Newmt	1.60	15	92	28⅞	28¼	28⅝+	⅜
15⅝	12½	NiaMP	1.24	9	130	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	
42	33⅛	NiaMpf	3.60		z200	40	40	40 —	1
48½	40	NiaMpf	4.10		z170	45	45	45	
56	44⅝	NiaMpf	4.85		z270	55	54½	55 +	½
14	11	NiagShr	.97e		14	11⅝	11	11 —	⅛
31¼	22⅛	Nicor	2.32	8	62	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	
35⅝	27⅝	NorfWr	.76	7	94	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
50⅛	22⅛	Norris	2	6	63	48⅝	48⅛	48½+	½
24⅛	24	Norris wi			1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
53⅝	33	NcACoal	.90	10	33	54⅛	53⅝	54⅛+	½
8⅛	2⅝	NoAMtg			11	4	3⅝	4 +	⅛
36	19⅝	NoAPhl	1.50	7	60	32⅝	32½	32⅝+	½
4⅛	2⅝	NoCAir	.12	6	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
1⅝	⅝	NcCrAir wi			18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11¼	9⅝	NoestUt	1.02	8	186	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛+	⅛
20⅝	16	NIndPS	1.44	7	95	18⅝	18	18⅛	
53	33⅝	NorNGs	2.08	7	121	46	45⅝	46 +	⅛
30⅛	23½	NoStPw	1.94	9	219	28⅝	28½	28½—	⅛
47½	40	NSPw pf	3.60		z240	45	44⅝	45 +	1
119	107½	NSP pf	10.36		z20	120	120	120 +	1
42½	25½	NorTel	.64	11	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝+	⅛
6	3⅛	Northgate		92	15	5½	5⅛	5½+	⅛
49⅝	22⅝	Northrp	2	9	61	49⅝	49½	49⅝	
36⅛	23	NwstAirl	.50	10	x227	24⅛	24	24⅛	
57⅝	43⅛	NwtBnc	1.92	10	13	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
38	24⅝	NwtEnr	2	7	23	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
37⅝	24⅝	NwtEnr cf	2	7	5	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	⅛
57⅝	32⅛	Nwrind	2.25	7	705	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝+	⅛
29	14½	Nwstind wt			3	27⅝	27½	27⅝—	
28½	24⅛	NwtP pf	2.50		7	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝+	⅛
13⅞	9½	NwMLfe	1e	17	5	13⅝	13	13	
36⅝	27⅝	NwtStW	1.20	13	4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
39	25⅛	Norton	1.80	7	11	36	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
24⅛	17⅝	NorSim	.60b	8	257	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	
54	38⅝	NortS pf	1.60		1	39½	39½	39½+	⅛
31	14½	Nuco	.32	6	63	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛

O

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18½	9⅝	OKC	1.20	6	9	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
15⅛	7⅛	Oakind	.50	17	127	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	⅛
33⅝	27	Oak pf	1.75		24	33	32⅝	33 +	½
17⅝	12⅝	OakiteP	1	9	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
26½	13⅝	OccidPet	1	9	1468	26⅛	25⅝	26 +	⅜
15	5⅝	OccidPet wt			308	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
42⅝	25⅛	OccIP pf	2.16		2	42	42	42 +	⅛
85	46	OccIP pf	3.60		47	84	83	83⅝+	1⅛
83⅝	47⅛	OccIP pf	4		25	82	80	81⅛+	2⅛
27⅝	20⅛	OccIP pf	2.50		9	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
28⅝	15⅝	Ogden	1.20	6	24	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
21	16⅝	OhioEd	1.70	9	137	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
57⅛	45⅛	OhEd pf	4.56		z100	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝+	⅛
93⅛	86	OhEd pf	8.20		100	93⅝	93⅛	93⅛—	1
99⅝	98⅛	OhEd pf	8.64		z3000	98	98	98	
113⅝	102⅛	OhEd pf	10.48		z160	111½	111½	111½	
3⅛	16	OPw pfF	14		z210	128⅝	128½	128½	
23½	17⅛	OklaGE	1.48	10	300	19	18⅝	18⅝—	
42⅝	23⅛	OklaNG	2	7	51	39	38⅝	37 +	⅛
45⅛	38⅛	OlinCp	1.50	7	38	40⅝	40	40⅛+	⅛
37⅛	26⅛	Olinkrft	1.10	9	40	36⅛	36⅛	36½	
16⅛	9⅛	Omark	.72	9	131	16	15⅝	15⅝	
20⅝	9	Oneida	.84	8	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
13⅝	13	Opelika	.84	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16½	11	OranRk	1.36	8	37	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Orange	.20b	15	44	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	
36⅛	21⅝	OutMa	1.40	7	10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
23⅛	12⅝	OutletCo	.80	8	15	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
24⅛	18⅝	OvernitT	.90	7	19	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	⅛
29⅛	10⅝	OverSh	.30b	7	53	27	26⅝	26⅝+	⅛
66⅝	42	OwenCn	1	13	210	64⅝	64	64 —	⅜
63⅛	50	OwenIll	2.12	8	306	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝+	⅛
98	81	OwnIl pf	4.75		3	90⅛	89	90⅛+	1⅛
27⅝	16⅝	Oxfrdind	.76	7	9	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛

P-Q

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9½	5⅝	PNB	.40	17	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
58½	35	PPG	2.20	7	35	54	53⅝	53⅝—	⅜
9⅝	5⅝	PSA			102	8⅛	8	8 —	
14⅝	12⅝	PacAS	1.34		26	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
24⅝	18	PacGE	2	8	587	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	
20	16⅝	PacLtg	1.68	7	194	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	
37⅝	26⅝	PacLm	1.40	14	70	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝+	
33⅝	24⅝	PacPet	.86	9	20	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	
24⅝	20	PacPw	1.80	9	192	22	22⅛	22⅛—	
18⅝	13⅝	PacTT	1.40	9	33	18	17⅝	17⅝—	
82	72½	PacTT pf	6		z10	77	77	77 +	
16⅝	8⅝	PacTin	.80	13	11	14	13⅝	13⅝—	
12⅝	5½	PaineW	.45e	3	46	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	
17⅛	12⅝	PalW pf	1.30		31	14	14	14	
12⅝	4⅝	PalmBc	.30	5	82	12	11⅝	11⅝	
8½	3⅝	Pamida	.12	6	55	4½	4	4	
7⅝	4⅝	PanAm			514	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
49⅝	29⅝	PanEP	2.30	8	328	44⅝	44	44	
16⅝	8	Paprcft	.80b	9	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	
21⅛	12½	Pargas	1b	10	35	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	
37⅛	17⅛	ParkDr	.10e	9	8	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝—	
36½	21⅝	ParHan	1.20	9	8	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
16⅝	11⅝	ParkPen	.48		6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
16⅝	7⅝	PatrkP	1.25t	18	1463	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
23⅝	16½	Paylsnw	.40	8	28	20	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅝	14⅝	Peabody	.28	13	84	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝+	
6⅝	4⅝	PenDix	.24b		54	5⅝	5	5	
60⅛	40½	Penney	1.28	11	422	41	40⅝	40⅝	
22½	19⅝	PaPwLt	1.80	8	113	21⅛	21	21⅛	
55	44⅝	PaPL pf	4.40		z10	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
56	43	PaPL pf	4.50		z270	53⅝	53	53	
102½	87	PaPL pf	8.60		z90	99	98⅝	98⅝	
116	102⅝	PaPL pf	11		z110	112	111	111	
133⅝	117½	PaPL pf	13		z40	130½	129⅝	129⅝	
37⅛	26⅝	Pennwlt	1.80	10	22	34⅛	34	34	
54⅝	41½	Penwl pf	2.50		2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
27½	21	Penwl pf	1.60		8	26⅛	25⅞	26	
35⅝	19⅝	Pennzol	1.40	8	171	33⅝	33	33	
45	25⅛	Pennz pf	1.33		2	42	42	42	
50½	34⅝	PeopGs	3.40	7	x54	47½	46⅝	46⅝	
87⅝	46	PepsiCo	2.40	13	308	72⅝	71⅝	71⅝	
27⅝	17⅝	PerkElm	.32	15	160	18	17⅝	17⅝	
32⅝	28⅝	PetInc	1.60	8	9	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
17½	13⅝	PetInc pf	.60		7	17	17	17	
18⅝	10⅝	PeterPT	.80s	6	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
80	53⅝	Petrie	2	15	2	75	75	75	
28⅝	19⅝	Petrolan	.72	6	48	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
29	28⅝	Petrlm	2.61e		24	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
31⅛	25⅝	Pfizer	.96	12	541	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
45⅝	34⅝	PhelpD	2.20	17	161	35	35	35	
18⅝	14⅝	PhilaEl	1.64	9	142	17⅛	17	17	
51	39⅝	PhlE pf	4.40		240	50	49	49	
100	78	PhilE pf	8.75		z170	98	97	97	
90⅛	70	PhilE pf	7.85		z5000	89	87⅝	87⅝	
107⅛	96	PhilE pf	9.52		z20	107	107	107	
105	84⅝	PhilE pf	9.50		z100	104	104	104	
87⅝	65½	PhilE pf	7.75		z130	86⅛	85⅝	85⅝	
65⅝	49⅝	PhilMor	1.38	12	357	55⅝	55	55	
8⅝	3⅛	PhilInd	.05e	10	20	7	6⅝	6⅝	
64⅝	49½	PhilPet	1.80	11	386	57⅝	57	57⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	PhilVnH	.20	8	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
23⅝	14⅝	Pickwick	.32	11	48	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	
18½	15	PiedNG	1.44	7	6	17	16⅝	16⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Pier 1	.05e	8	75	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
45	33⅝	Pillsbry	1.16	12	228	38⅝	37⅝	38	
39⅝	27⅝	Pioner	1.44	8	43	34	33⅝	33⅝	
17⅝	14⅝	PionrEl		12	11	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
19⅝	13½	PitneyB	.80	11	89	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
23⅝	17⅝	PittFrg	.80b	7	7	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
48	37	Pittstn	1a	9	299	34⅝	33⅝	34	
31⅛	20⅛	PizzaHt	.40	9	97	22⅛	22	22⅛+	
4⅝	3	PlanRsc		7	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9⅝	2⅝	Playboy	.12	14	58	8⅛	8½	8½	
16⅛	8⅛	Plessey	.77e	7	10	11⅛	10⅝	11	
19⅝	11⅝	Pneumo	1	5	30	18	17⅝	18	
45¼	31¼	Polaroid	.50	14	253	35⅝	34⅝	35	
14	6	Pondrosa		42	92	7⅝	7	7⅝	
24⅝	15⅝	PopeTal	.80	16	11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
23⅝	17⅝	Portec	.80	11	28	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	
21¼	16⅝	PortGE	1.70	9	108	20⅝	20	20⅝	
117	102	PorG pf	11.50		z150	114½	114¼	114½	
29⅝	26¼	PorG pf	2.60		4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
37½	32	Potlch	.84	11	48	36¼	35⅝	36	
16	11¼	PotmEl	1.28	9	201	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
44	33	PotEl pf	2.44		2	43	43	43	
15	10¼	Premier	.48	8	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
100¼	81	ProctrG	2.60	15	181	83	82½	82½	
12⅝	8½	ProdRsh	.48	8	6	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
38½	27	Proler	1.40	8	5	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	
19⅝	14½	PSvCol	1.46	9	54	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
26⅝	24½	PSCol pf	2.10		2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
31⅝	23⅝	PSvcIn	1.92	9	175	28	27⅝	28	
14¼	12	PSInd pf	1.08		z350	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
21¼	18⅝	PSvNH	1.88	8	61	20⅝	20	20⅝	
30½	25½	PSNH pf	2.75		z330	29	28⅝	28⅝	
24⅝	17⅝	PSvNM	1.56	10	183	22¼	21⅞	22¼	
24½	17⅝	PSvEG	1.80	8	132	22	21⅝	21⅝	
17⅝	14⅝	PSEG pf	1.40		6	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
50	38¼	PSEG pf	4.08		z10	48½	48½	48½	
25⅝	24⅝	PSEG pf	2.17		7	25¼	25⅛	25¼+	
28½	25	PSEG pf	2.43		3	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
130½	111½	PSE pf	12.25		z70	127⅝	126⅝	127⅝	
94½	76	PSEG pf	7.80		200	91½	91¼	91½	
96	76½	PSEG pf	8.08		z40	91	91	91	
97	71½	PSEG pf	7.52		z100	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	
110	94½	PSEG pf	9.62		z100	107	105½	107	
6⅝	4	Publicker			4	5	5	5	
4⅝	2⅝	Pueblo			223	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5½	2⅝	PR Cem			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
35⅝	25⅝	PugSPL	2.60	10	23	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
38⅝	27⅝	Pullman	1.32	12	150	34	33⅝	34 +	
19½	14¼	Purex	1.08	9	x50	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	
6⅝	2½	PurlnFa		5	79	3	2⅝	3 +	
45½	22⅝	Purolt	1.12	8	289	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	
28⅝	20⅝	QuakOat	.92	9	315	22⅝	22	22	
21¼	15	QuakStO	.78	14	25	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
7½	5¼	Questor	.10r	9	8	6⅝	6½	6½	

R

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	18⅝	RCA	1.20	13	965	29	28½	28¾+	
47	38⅛	RCApf	3.50		z50	44½	44⅛	44½+	
72⅝	52	RCA pf	4		2	69¼	69¼	69¼—	
11⅛	4⅝	RTE	.28	12	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	
17⅝	14¼	RalsPur	.40	13	1555	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	
6⅝	3⅛	Ramada	.06e	19	116	3⅝	3½	3½+	
21⅛	7	Rancoln	.64	9	45	21¼	20⅝	20⅝—	
8⅝	3	RapidAm			7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	
26	18½	RapA pf	2.25		3	24	23⅝	23⅝—	
33½	24¼	RapA pf	3		1	30¼	30¼	30¼—	
35½	26⅝	Raybst	1.50b	6	8	32	31⅝	31⅝—	
21⅝	19⅝	Raymnd	.80	7	128	21¼	20⅝	20⅝—	
67⅝	44¼	Raythn	1.20	10	100	55¼	54⅞	55¼+	
23	15⅛	ReadBat	.80	5	104	19¼	18⅝	19⅛+	
5⅝	2½	Redman		48	75	3	2⅞	2⅞—	
15⅝	9⅝	ReeceCp	.74	9	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
19⅝	11⅝	ReichCh	.74	8	11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	
11	7	RelianSt	.68	6	5	9⅝	9¼	9¼+	
35	18	ReinEl	1.10	11	15	32½	32¼	32½+	
21⅝	6	RelinGe		6	47	19⅛	18⅝	19	
39½	12	RelGp pf	.55k		2	37¼	36⅝	36⅝—	
28⅝	8½	RelGp pf	.65k		27	28¼	28	28 —	
28⅝	25½	Relin pf	2.48		22	27⅝	27¼	27⅝+	
9Y	6½	RepubCp		10	34	8½	8⅛	8½+	
19⅝	10	RepFinS	1	6	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
3⅝	1	RepMtg			13	1⅝	1½	1½—	
40⅝	27½	RepStl	1.60	8	74	33⅝	33½	33⅝+	
34⅝	27⅝	RepTex	1.20	8	12	32¼	32	32 —	
21	7⅝	ResrvOil	.20	16	220	18⅝	18¼	18¼—	
26⅝	17¾	RevcoDS	.24	16	385	21⅞	21¼	21⅝+	
21¾	7⅝	Revere		49	1579	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	
45	36¼	Revlon	.90	14	178	38¾	38¼	38⅝—	
17⅞	3⅝	Rexham	.40	7	23	11⅛	11	11 —	
39½	20½	Rexnrd	1.44	7	84	37½	36⅝	37½+	
71	40	Rexn pf	2.50		1	67	67	67 +	
68¼	55	Reynln	3.28	9	416	69	67⅝	69 +	
80	61	Reyln pf	2.25		34	81	79¼	80⅝+	
42⅝	22⅛	ReyMet	1.20	10	212	40⅝	40¼	40⅝+	
91	56½	ReyM pf	4.50		1	88½	88½	88½	
15⅝	8⅝	ReynSe	.40a	6	51	10⅛	10	10	
15½	9⅝	RichCo	1	7	26	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	
27⅝	21⅛	RichMer	.70	9	134	24	23⅝	23⅝+	
23¾	10½	Richmnd	1	10	101	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+	
21⅞	14⅞	RiegelT	1.30	5	20	20	19½	19⅝	
29	15	RioGran	.70	10	89	29	28⅝	28⅝+	
16	9½	RioGr pf	.80		395	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
20⅝	13½	RiteAid	.24	10	165	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	
23¾	13⅝	Robshw	1.10	9	52	22⅝	22¼	22½	
27¼	21	Robrtsn	1.50	6	8	22⅝	22¼	22⅝+	
14¼	9½	Robins	.32	11	64	13⅝	13⅛	13¼+	
20⅝	15½	RochG	1.29b	8	83	18⅝	18¼	18⅝—	
16½	12¼	RochTl	.88a	8	24	15⅝	15¼	15⅝—	
13½	9⅝	Rockowr	.76	5	37	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	
34⅝	23⅝	Rockwel	2.20	9	908	33¼	33	33⅛	
85⅝	37	RkInt pf	4.75		1	81	81	81 —	
76¼	41⅝	RohmH	1.28		14	42½	42½	42½+	
8¼	4	Rohrind			32	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
27⅝	18⅝	Rollins	.36	11	92	19½	19	19½+	
6	3⅝	Ronson			12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	
24¼	16½	Roper	1.40	5	8	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
25	17	RorerA	.94	17	198	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	
31½	18⅝	Rosario	.40b	13	46	27⅝	27½	27½—	
18¼	14¼	Rowan	.12	6	22	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	
23⅝	14¼	RoyCCol	.80	8	106	16⅝	16⅝	16½+	
55¼	41⅝	RoylD	3.26e	6	470	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝—	
29⅝	21¾	Rubbrm	.48	13	143	23¼	23	23 —	
14⅝	9⅝	RussTog	.76	8	12	1⅝	.001	10⅝	
14⅝	9⅝	RussTog	.76	8	21	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
15½	9	RyderS	.10e	7	1254	14¼	14	14⅛—	

S

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
4	2	SCA Svc		15	65	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	
22⅝	11½	SCMCp	.80	6	107	21⅝	21	21½	
15½	8¼	SOSCon	.50	8	5	14½	14⅝	14⅝—	
6¼	2¼	Safedin	.09a	9	17	5	5⅛	5⅛	
50⅝	39¼	Safeway	2.20	12	28	47¼	47⅛	47¼+	
15	8	SageCp	.36	7	9	12⅝	12	12 —	
50	33½	StJoMin	1.30	12	108	40¼	40	40 —	
14⅝	11	StJoLtP	1.12	9	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	
44½	23⅝	StLSaF	2.50	9	3	42¼	42⅛	42¼	
17¼	10⅝	StPaulS	.56a		30	12½	12⅝	12⅝—	
50½	32⅝	StRegP	1.64	9	57	34½	34¼	34¼	
9⅝	5¼	Salant	.24b	5	21	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
19⅝	12⅝	Sambos	.48	8	149	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
15⅝	11⅛	SDieGE	1.20	7	108	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
11	7¼	SJuanR	.99t	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12¼	6¼	Sanders		12	37	10½	10⅛	10½+	
40¼	30⅝	SFeInd	2	8	90	37⅝	37	37⅝	
53¼	30⅝	SanFeInt	.30	11	401	48⅝	48	48⅝+	
4½	2⅝	SaulRE			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	
6⅝	3⅛	SavAsin		22	41	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
11¼	5⅝	SavOnDr	.20	8	19	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
11⅛	8	SavElP	.80	6	88	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	
15⅝	12⅝	SavnEA	1.34		9	14⅝	14½	14½—	
13⅝	11	SavEl pf	1.28		3	13⅝	13½	13½—	
24⅝	6⅝	SavBM	.30	9	72	21½	21¼	21¼+	
8¼	3⅝	Saxon		10	25	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
10⅝	3	Schaefer		20	9	6	5⅞	6 +	
60¼	37⅞	ScheraPt	1	14	257	39⅝	39⅝	39½	
24	14⅝	SchlitzBr	.68	9	172	16¼	16	16⅝	
65¼	56⅝	Schlumb	.80	17	490	57⅝	56⅝	57 —	
16⅝	11⅝	SCOAIn	.80	5	20	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	
7¼	5⅛	ScotLad	.36	40	56	6⅝	6¼	6⅝+	
29⅝	18	ScotFet	1.20	9	12	27	26¾	26⅝—	
25¼	13⅝	ScottFor	.84	8	124	24¼	24⅛	24⅛+	
24⅛	14¼	ScottPap	.76	10	200	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
10⅝	7	Scottys	.20	19	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	
23½	17⅝	Scovill	1.20	8	114	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
56	29½	Scovil pf	2.50		1	55	55	55	
8	4⅝	Scudder		13	7	7⅝	7	7	
28⅝	18⅝	SeaCont	.25	7	64	27⅝	27	27 —	
36	28½	SeabCL	2	6	60	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
6⅝	3	SeabWA	.22t		67	3¼	3	3	
31¼	19⅝	Seagram	.80	9	12	22½	22¼	22¼—	
18	10⅝	SearleG	.52	10	1227	12½	12¼	12⅜—	
77¼	60⅝	Sears	1.80a	16	453	62⅝	62¼	62⅝+	
10¼	2⅝	Seatrain		13	39	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	
36½	22	SedcoInc	.30	7	56	34	33⅝	33⅝—	
23⅝	13½	SeigLtz	1.50b	6	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	
6⅝	3⅝	SvcCoInt	.20	5	12	6⅝	6	6⅝+	
19¼	11½	Servmt	.90	6	20	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	
20¼	11⅝	Shapell	.10	7	45	18⅝	18½	18⅝+	
13⅝	4⅝	ShearH	.22e	3	5	8	7⅝	8 +	
80	47⅝	ShellOil	3.20	7	166	72	70⅝	70⅝—	
35½	22½	ShellT	1.81e	6	2	34½	34½	34½—	
15⅝	10	ShellrGl	.40a	9	33	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	
43⅝	33⅝	SherwW	2.20	21	46	35⅝	34⅝	35 +	
14⅝	9⅝	SierrPac	1.38	9	13	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
28⅝	15⅝	Signal	1.30	9	281	27	26⅝	27 +	
42⅝	33	Signode	1.20	11	10	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	
9⅝	5	SimPrec	.16	8	6	7	6⅝	7	
24½	17⅝	Simm	1.12	12	9	18⅝	18½	18½—	

(Continued on Page 10.)

INTERNATIONAL
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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 12-13, 1977

C Pessimistic on Firm Recovery

ELS, March 11 (AP-e current situation of ropean Economic Com- shows little promise of a tion soon of the eco- covery, according to the mmission.

community as a whole, mission said, it remains able whether any expan- at can be achieved this l be vigorous enough to under its own momen-

mic-guidelines report that c-guidelines report that mmission, the Common s administrative body, d for discussion by EEC ics and finance ministers eeting here in Brussels on

ng at the international ic situation, the Commis- ed that the United States pan had announced mea- which could improve the

business climate and export prospects of other industrialized countries.

But, the Commission warned, these measures "will have neither a rapid nor any very substantial direct impact on the economic situation in the EEC member states."

The Commission predicted a real growth in the overall EEC gross national product of 3.5 per cent in 1977, slightly up from its previous mid-January forecast of a 3-per-cent GNP growth. In 1976, the EEC's real GNP rose 4.3 per cent from 1975.

The Commission said industrial output in the community is currently expanding "at the same moderate rate" recorded after the summer pause last year, despite generally favorable uptrends in West Germany and the Netherlands and "a sharp upswing of activity" in Italy.

The seasonally adjusted production index rose 2.5 per cent in the second half of 1976 from the year-earlier period while in the first half of last year the rise was 4.5 per cent, the report noted.

Disparities between the situations in individual member states of the EEC have widened, total order books have continued to shorten except in West Germany and the degree of capacity utilization has leveled off in most countries of the community, the Commission report said.

The sluggish nature of the recovery is attributable mainly to the fact that restocking ended, the Commission added. But it said there is also some lack of buoyancy of fixed investment, the volume of which has been below peak levels of three years ago.

Capital spending is again inhibited by poor profitability and by uncertainty surrounding demand trends, exchange rate movements and the attitude of governments to structural adjustments, the Commission said.

In a less buoyant international climate now than last year, the Commission said, prospects for an improvement of internal demand will remain poor and expectations for improved capacity utilization are dim.

The Commission said: "The inflation rate in the community as a whole may not fall sufficiently to allow member states greater scope for maneuver in their fight against unemployment."

Current unemployment in the EEC totals almost 5.9 million, with the jobless rate near 5.6 per cent.

Although a steady increase in EEC sales to oil-producing countries may improve 1977's export picture, sales to other areas of the world will be adversely affected by the heavy indebtedness of potential importing countries and their existing high deficits, the report said.

In view of a more sluggish trend in EEC imports, the community is likely to reduce its current-account deficit in 1977 from 1976, when it was about $9.5 billion, according to previous Commission estimates.

Current-Account Deficit

Still, the Commission said, the current-account deficit of the community over the 1974-77 period is likely to exceed $20 billion. This, it said, would compare with a current-account surplus of $5 billion in the United States and a surplus of over $1 billion in Japan.

The Commission warned that unless there is a change in economic policy, the EEC cannot realize its ambitions for a 1977 GNP growth of 4 per cent, a reduction of the inflation rate to 7-8 per cent this year and a cut in its external deficits.

But attaining these targets is important for the community in order to achieve a reduction in unemployment, the report said.

The Commission's guidelines also said that the British government, if it keeps its wage-restraint policy, may need to reduce direct personal taxation and should consider allowing the pound to strengthen as a way of reducing domestic inflation.

e U.S. Banks' Solvency Threatened by Problems

HINGTON, March 11 rs).—Five national banks combination of "weakness dverse trends constituting r-term threat to liquidity ency," acting Controller of rrency Robert Bloom said

said the banks, which he t name, have total assets 89 billion and deposits of illion.

ever, Mr. Bloom told the e Banking Committee that ago there were seven such in this condition with assets of $1.7 billion and ts of $1.36 billion.

said at the end of 1976 were a total of 23 na- banks in the serious and l categories combined, and maining 16 problem banks e list had total assets of billion and deposits of $6.07 .

Bloom said these 18 banks ited weakness which could lead to insolvency if not corrected, but were in no immediate danger.

A year ago, he said, 21 banks with total assets of $9.86 billion and deposits of $6.24 billion were classified as problem banks.

Mr. Bloom told the committee that at the end of 1976, 124 banks were under close supervision compared with 57 banks at the end of 1975, although he said this increase did not reflect a deterioration in the national banking system but was largely the result of a number of procedural, policy and timing changes instituted by the banking supervision arm of the agency.

Robert Barnett, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., said that as of March 8 the FDIC had 384 banks on its problem list compared with 379 at the start of the year.

However, Mr. Barnett told the committee, "it is significant that the number of banks in our serious problem categories has declined substantially from a high of 128 in the spring of 1976 to 115 at the present time."

Despite their references to problem banks, both men agreed with Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns's assessment—made before the committee yesterday—that the condition of the banking system has improved significantly and that further improvement will be seen as the economy continues to recover.

Mr. Bloom said that as an indication of the scope of the improvement, 18 of the 19 national bank peer groups used to monitor the condition of national banks showed increases in the return on average assets during the first six months of 1976.

Mr. Bloom said the 12 largest national banks—with over 40 per cent of assets and deposits of all national banks—showed improvement during 1976, although this improvement was not so large as for the smaller banks.

lest German tput Stable

NN, March 11 (AP-DJ).— seasonally adjusted index of strial production stood at a minary 116 for January com- d with a revised 115 for De- er, the West German Eco- ics Ministry announced to-

e index is not comparable previous-year figures be- the Federal Statistics Of- as slightly altered the basis hich it computes the index, inistry added.

e change in the basis de- the release of the economic ator, which normally sp- in the first week of the h. The major changes in basis are the inclusion of the ruction industry and the sion of firms that employ r than 10 people.

e changes are designed to le the index to better reflect ndustrial situation, the min- said. The index for De- er has been recomputed on new basis. As before, the is based on 100 for 1970. e index also was recomputed he first quarter of 1976 and at 110 seasonally adjusted, at January production was 45 per cent from the 1975 quarter.

Cost of Living Rises

another report, the Statis- Office announced that the of-living index in February 4 per cent from February, against a year-to-year rise per cent in January.

e index rose 0.6 per cent in uary from the previous h and stood at 144.7 against in January and 139.2 in uary, 1976. The index is based 00 for 1970 and is not sea- ly adjusted.

Young Jobless Put at Record Million Total

ENEVA, March 11 (AP- .—A growing army of un- loyed young people has ched an all-time record of million in the West's 24 nest countries, the Inter- ional Labor Organization d yesterday.

n ILO study blamed the lessness on society's indif- ence, reluctance on the part many employers and an dequate educational system. e report called the situation industrialized world's west problem.

Even if the recession mi- aculously disappeared over- ht, there would still be ge numbers of youths with- jobs, walking the streets h little hope that some- ng would turn up," the dy warned.

Continued on

In Gauging the Economy

U.S. Aides Rely on Shaky Statistic

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP-DJ).—The Carter administration has begun to rely increasingly on a statistic that economists call the plant-operating rate, at a time when the highly unreliable figures have become even more questionable.

Striving to bring down unemployment without aggravating inflation, President Carter's team is paying more and more attention to the percentage of overall U.S. factory capacity actually in use. They hope to use this plant-operating rate, calculated by various governmental and private organizations, to gauge the danger of accelerating inflation as the government stimulates the economy. They reason that severe inflation is not likely while the country has an ample margin of idle plant capacity, so long as rising demand seems more likely to encourage higher output than higher prices.

But the trouble with such data, knowledgeable analysts claim, is that the figures are terribly slippery.

"Trying to pin down what percentage of production capacity is being used at a particular time is an exceedingly uncertain business," says John Woodward, a Commerce Department economist who supervises that agency's quarterly plant-operating estimates. And Ted Gearhardt, a General Accounting Office analyst who recently conducted a study of capacity-use data for the congressional watchdog agency, warns bluntly that "the overall rate should definitely not be used as a policy-making tool."

Yet, from force of habit as well as from a paucity of other gauges, such statistics are very much in use in Washington's policy-setting councils. In recent weeks, officials of the Carter administration have repeatedly relied on plant-operating data as "proof" that their current moves to spur business activity run little risk of overburdening the economy.

Officials may be right in believing that factories are operating, on average, at 80 per cent of capacity. But they may be wrong, too, and the price of error could be steep.

Analysts familiar with the makeup of plant-operating data claim that the true rate could be many percentage points higher or lower than 80 per cent. If the true rate is significantly higher, inflationary strains could develop much sooner than the Carter officials assume. After all, these analysts note, the operating-rate statistic cited by officials was only 88 per cent just before the double-digit inflation of 1974-75.

This particular statistic—called "soft, misleading and unreliable" by the GAO's Mr. Gearhardt—happens to be the overall plant-operating figure for January compiled by statisticians at the Federal Reserve Board. Rates are also calculated by private organizations as well as other governmental bodies.

These reports, which range in frequency from monthly to yearly, all purport to show industry's use of capacity. However, a recent sampling found that the various operating-rate estimates range from a low of 67 per cent to a high of 86 per cent. Within each report, moreover, individual industry rates that go into the overall figure vary widely. The Federal Reserve's 80-per-cent rate, for instance, encompasses rates above 88 per cent (for paper producers) and below 75 per cent (for metals manufacturers).

The major problem with operating-rate reports involves their answers to the key question: "At what percentage of manufacturing capacity did your company operate?" In theory, that question sounds simple enough. But in practice, many corporate officials say, it is impossible to answer accurately.

"We have dozens of different plants, producing everything from jet engines to plastics to coal to washing machines," says Alan Shameer, associate economist of General Electric Co. "How can we possibly say with precision that the company is operating at such-and-such a rate of capacity?"

To make matters worse, Mr. Shameer adds, "when these questionnaires come in, they are locked at as a paper-work nuisance and automatically relegated to the newest person in the accounting department." He says, "The result is a serious statistical deficiency."

U.S. Firms' Profits Up 21% in Fourth Quarter

By Clare M. Reckert

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—Fourth-quarter corporate profits rose 21 per cent over the 1975 final three months and managed to gain 5 per cent over the third quarter of last year despite the lull in the nation's economic recovery, according to a Citibank survey released yesterday.

The cold wave that gripped the country and the natural gas shortage are expected to have a depressing effect on first-quarter earnings this year, however, in contrast to the near-record results a year ago, when the economy began its upswing.

However, on a pre-tax basis, profits of businesses for this year as a whole are expected to climb 14 per cent to a record of $155.5 billion, the McGraw-Hill Publications Co.'s annual report on corporate-profits trends disclosed yesterday.

Douglas Greenwald, vice-president and chief economist of the company, said 81 per cent of the concerns polled expected higher pre-tax profits this year and 56 per cent looked for higher profit margins.

Corporate net income totaled $18.6 billion for the fourth quarter of last year, compared with $15.4 billion a year earlier, according to the Citibank survey of 2,142 companies. Of this number, 783 non-manufacturing companies earned $5.95 billion, up 28 per cent from the $4.65 billion realized in the 1975 fourth quarter. The total was 2 per cent ahead of the third quarter of last year.

Citibank pointed out, however, that at no point in the economic recovery has the index of manufacturers' real profits, after adjustment for inflation, regained the 1974 peak of 147 (1967-100). It hit 144 in the first quarter of last year but slipped to 134 in the fourth quarter. For the year as a whole, real corporate earnings averaged 25 per cent greater than in 1975.

The survey also noted that 80 per cent of manufacturers had increased profits in the 1976 first quarter compared with a year earlier. This proportion fell to 75 per cent in the second quarter, 69 per cent in the third and 66 per cent in the fourth. By the fourth quarter, about a third of the corporations surveyed had lower earnings than a year earlier and nearly half failed to improve on the previous quarter, Citibank economists said.

An 18-per-cent improvement in manufacturers' fourth-quarter profits compared with a year earlier reflected a 12-per-cent rise in sales and improvements in profit margins from 4.8 per cent of sales in the 1975 fourth quarter to 5.1 per cent in the 1976 quarter. Nonferrous metals made the largest advance, more than doubling the 1975 fourth-quarter earnings. Textiles showed the largest drop—42 per cent—from the year-earlier quarter.

Money Supply Falls in U.S.

By Paul Lewis

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—The New York Federal Reserve Bank yesterday announced a slight fall in the two main measurements of the money supply during the week ended March 2.

The narrowly defined money supply, known as M-1, which measures cash in circulation and checking accounts, fell $600 million to a seasonally adjusted total of $313.1 billion.

The broader measure, M-2, which also includes savings accounts, slipped $300 million during the same week to a seasonally adjusted total of $749.9 billion.

The report showed that in recent months, M-1 has been growing at average rates close to the bottom end of the target range that the Federal Reserve Board has set for this year.

While the Fed's target growth is between 4.5 per cent and 6 per cent, the actual increase of M-1 over the last 13 weeks has averaged 5 per cent at annual rates and over the last 26 weeks, 4.8 per cent.

Over the last 57 weeks, however, average growth now stands at 5.7 per cent, or just about the middle of the range.

On the other hand, M-2 has been growing at average rates somewhat higher than the Fed's 7 to 10-per-cent range over the past 26 weeks and during the last year. For the last 13 weeks, the growth rate has averaged 9.6 per cent.

The Fed believes that recent changes in financial regulations have made its targets harder to hit because the changes have made its targets harder to hit because funds to move out of M-1 and into M-2.

When allowance is made for these distortions, it is thought, the true rate of increase in M-1 is probably about 1 or 2 per cent higher than the published figures.

Some market analysts argue that this artificial lowering of the M-1 growth rate will only heighten the problem that the Carter administration's economic stimulus package is likely to create for the Fed later this year.

For it will leave the Fed scant leeway for increasing M-1 growth within its target range to accommodate the stimulus package and so avoid a rise in interest rates that would invite the wrath of Congress.

Bank Cuts Discount Rate by 0.5%

Japan's GNP Grows 0.6% in 4th Quarter

TOKYO, March 11 (Reuters).—Japan's gross national product increased 0.6 per cent after adjustment for inflation in the fourth quarter of 1976 over the third quarter, when it rose an upward-revised 0.4 per cent from the previous three-month period, the Economic Planning Agency said today.

The agency said the real GNP growth rate for the whole of 1976 over 1975 rose to 6.3 from 2.4 per cent in 1975 over 1974.

It said GNP in the fourth quarter totaled 98,542 billion yen ($349 billion), at a seasonally adjusted annual rate and at 1970 prices.

In nominal terms, GNP rose 1.5 per cent in the fourth quarter over the third quarter, when it rose an upward revised 2.2 per cent from the second quarter.

For the whole calendar year, the agency said, GNP at 1970 prices totaled 97,583 billion yen.

In nominal terms, GNP for the year rose 13.1 per cent from 10 per cent in 1975 over 1974, bringing nominal GNP to 164,540 billion yen.

Agency officials said the fourth-quarter real growth rate of 0.6 per cent, following 0.4 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively in the third and second quarters of calendar 1976, means that real growth of about 1.5 per cent will be required in the current quarter to meet the government target of 5.7 per cent for the full fiscal 1976 year, ending this month.

This might be difficult to achieve, because although government fixed capital formation is expected to show a good rise in the current quarter, private consumption, which accounts for over half of GNP, remains sluggish, the officials said.

Private consumption in the fourth quarter rose only 0.4 per cent in real terms from the third, when it rose 0.8 per cent, while government fixed capital formation fell a real 3.7 per cent in the fourth quarter, following a third quarter fall of 1.2 per cent, the agency said.

Private-sector capital outlays in the fourth quarter rose a real 0.5 per cent after a third-quarter rise of 0.4 per cent and are expected to continue sluggish in the current quarter, according to agency officials.

The agency said personal consumption for the year rose a real 4.4 per cent, down from 6.1 per cent in 1975.

Discount Rate Cut

TOKYO, March 11 (NYT).—In an economic move weighted more by psychology than substance, the Bank of Japan announced today a reduction in its official discount rate of one-half per cent, cutting the rate to 6 per cent.

The step, which takes effect tomorrow, is designed to encourage business investment and stimulate Japan's lagging economic recovery.

However, the rate reduction, coming by itself as it did, is unlikely to have any significant economic impact at the moment. It was not accompanied, for instance, by any changes in savings account interest rates.

[Toshiwo Doko, president of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), said the Bank of Japan should cut the bank rate by another 0.5 percentage point as soon as possible, Reuters reported.

[Following the cut in bank rate, Ur. Doko said the bank had been too slow in deciding the move.]

It is also generally viewed as too small a reduction to overcome what has become widespread industrial disinterest in capital investment. With consumer spending lagging and inventories mounting slowly, many industries such as steel and shipbuilding are suffering from overcapacity.

Leyland Men Stay on Strike

BIRMINGHAM, England, March 11 (Reuters).—Toolmakers today voted overwhelmingly to continue a strike which is threatening the future of Britain's state-owned Leyland Motor Corp., the country's biggest car maker.

The vote raised fears that many of Leyland's factories may be forced to shut down, with damaging repercussions on some 400 dependent companies.

About 3,000 toolmakers, who have been on unofficial strike since Feb. 18, ignored a last-minute plea from their union leader, Hugh Scanlon, to return to work.

Mr. Scanlon flew in from Belgium to address a meeting of the toolmakers, but the men, who want separate bargaining machinery which would enable them to boost their pay further ahead of unskilled workers, voted to reject a compromise offer worked out between union leaders and management.

The strike has idled more than 30,000 of Leyland's 120,000 workforce. A Leyland spokesman said it has cut production by a total value approaching £100 million.

Mr. Scanlon said at today's meeting: "I only hope that even now at the 11th hour and the 59th minute of it you will consider the enormity of the decision you make."

But one of the strike leaders, Roy Fraser, was cheered when he said the peace formula in no way answers the aspirations of the toolroom workers.

The toolmakers, highly skilled workers, are embittered because their extra wage rewards for skill and training have been eroded during the last two years of Britain's national wage restraint. The anti-inflation pay curbs have had the effect to leveling out wages.

Renewed Fears of Inflation Depress Prices on Big Board

NEW YORK, March 11 (UPI).—Prices were slightly higher on the New York Stock Exchange today giving up a moderate early gain.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 0.99 point at 947.72. It was up 0.09 at 3 o'clock.

Gaining issues led decliners by about 790 to about 590, and volume totaled 18.23 million shares, compared with 18.67 million yesterday.

The Dow Jones average was ahead almost 3 points and gainers led decliners by 2-to-1 in early trading. Brokers said the market was responding to a rebound in February retail sales and a continuing decline in the money supply, which relieves the threat of higher interest rates.

However, brokers added that the market soon gave way to concern that a jump in the February wholesale price index threatens a return to double-digit inflation in the consumer price index. The index is due to be released next week.

Alberto-Culver rose 1 1/8 to 7 5/8. The company said it is ready to introduce a new sweetener without saccharin if the Food and Drug Administration's proposed July 1 saccharin ban goes into effect.

Revere Copper & Brass dropped 2 1/2 to 13 3/4. The company said it agreed to sell its aluminum plant and aluminum sheet mill to an Alcan Aluminum Ltd. subsidiary for about $140 million.

IBM lost 1 3/8 to 282 3/4 and Eastman Kodak 1 3/8 to 72 1/8.

American Stock Exchange prices were higher in moderate trading. The Amex index was up 0.32 to 111.64.

Blumenthal Approves U.S. Loan to N.Y.C.

WASHINGTON, March 11 (Reuters).—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal today granted New York City's request for a $255-million loan from the Treasury Department.

Mr. Blumenthal said at a news conference: "The actions taken by the city provide a prospect for repayment on June 30, 1977, sufficient to fulfill its credit agreement with the federal government."

Du Pont Spending

WILMINGTON, Del., March 11 (Reuters).—Du Pont Co. said in its annual report that it plans capital spending in the 1977-79 period of $2.5 billion to $3 billion.

British Banks Reduce Loan Rates to 10.5%

LONDON, March 11 (Reuters).—Leading commercial banks trimmed their base lending rates by 1 per cent to 10.5 per cent today.

Of the "big four" British banks, Barclays was the first to make the cut yesterday, immediately after the Bank of England announced a surprise 1-per-cent reduction in its minimum lending rate to 11 per cent.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



André Leroy



Joe Chenoweth

André Leroy has been named general manager of Burroughs SA in Belgium. He is replacing Mr. Van Craenenbroeck who has left the company. Mr. Leroy was formerly director of marketing for the Europe-Africa division in Fribourg.

* * *

Joe Chenoweth has been promoted president of Honeywell Europe SA. He succeeds Dea Elverum, who returns to the company's head office in the United States to become vice-president of a newly formed components group. Mr. Chenoweth was formerly vice-president of operations for Honeywell Europe SA.

* * *

Citicorp International Bank Ltd. has named Frederik Crawford as marketing manager for Saudi Arabia and the Gulf. He will be based in London. Mr. Crawford was most recently head of the bank's government business group in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Peter Grauer has been appointed head of the petroleum and mining division of Citibank's World Corporation Group in London. He succeeds Lode Beckers, who has returned to the bank's head office in New York. Mr. Grauer was formerly head of the WCG's management office for the Western Hemisphere in New York.

* * *

Gordon Thomas and John Adamson have been promoted to vice-president of Bankers Trust Co. Mr. Adamson is an officer in the U.K. energy group and Mr. Thomas is in charge of the financial institutions and commodities sections of the City lending group.

* * *

Adam Opel AG, General Motors' West German subsidiary, has appointed John Fleming as general sales manager. He succeeds George Spaulding, who will take over as sales manager of Pontiac. Mr. Fleming was also appointed to the company's board of directors.

* * *

Stephens Wyss, formerly United Kingdom group benefits manager for Insurance Company of North America, has been transferred from London to Compagnie Nouvelle d'Assurances, an INA Corp. company based in Paris. He will be responsible for group insurance and underwriting operations in France.

Currency Rates

March 11, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges

	£	$	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr	BF com.	SwissF	Dan.Kr
Amsterdam	2.4960	4.3850	104.26*	49.96*	38.22y	—	6.7820*	97.655*	43.475*
Brussels (c)	36.83	63.30	15.38	7.3720	4.1590*	14.7503	—	14.4060	6.2630
Frankfurt	2.3947	4.1093	—	47.94	2.705x	95.96	6.505	93.70	40.77
London (x)	1.7765	—	4.1170	8.5705	1517.5	4.2805	69.205	4.3875	10.09
Milan	884.75	1518.60	369.68	177.35	—	354.59	24.03	348.04	150.58
Paris	4.9930	8.5830	208.725*	—	6.6475x	200.220*	13.5612*	196.550*	85.150*
Zurich	2.5397	4.3890	106.81*	51.18*	0.2888*	102.39*	6.97*	—	43.50*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.8755; Escudo: 32.725; Israeli $: 9.13; Peseta: 68.875; Schilling: 17.005; Sw. krona: 4.2180; Yen: 283.00; Norw. krone: 5.8755; Fin. mark: 3.8655; Belgian financial franc: 36.925; Hong Kong $: 4.6180; Singapore $: 2.46025; Canadian $: 0.94525.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 11

(Continued from Page 8.)

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and	Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23½	11⅝	SimpPat	.50	13	154	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
26	8¾	Singer	.10e	7	269	22¼	21⅝	22	+ ¼
45½	24½	Sinbr pf	3.50		5	44	44	44	
28	13	Skaggs	.50	9	3	19	19⅞	19⅞	
13½	7¾	Skil Cp		18	29	13¾	13¼	13⅝	— ⅜
22¼	14⅝	Skyline	.32	19	59	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
18¼	8⅝	SmithAO	.80	4	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
43⅝	28⅛	SmithInt	.52	9	244	37¼	36¼	37	+ ⅝
82½	58½	Smithkln	2	15	207	74⅝	73⅞	74⅝	+ 1
20⅞	13	SmithTr	.60	5	22	18	17⅞	17⅞	
20	15⅞	Smucker	.90	7	2	18½	18½	18½	
14	10⅞	SolaBas	.60	8	38	13⅛	13	13	
10⅛	7⅜	SonyCp	.06e	20	2145	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅜	SCarEG	1.56	9	74	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
19¼	14⅝	SoJerIn	1.56	8	3	18	18	18	
15⅞	9⅝	Soutdwn	.60		32	15⅝	15½	15½	+ ⅛
27¾	21⅜	Sdwn pf	1.80		4	27½	27½	27½	
14⅝	9¼	SoestBk	.40b	9	65	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
23⅞	18⅜	SoCalE	1.68	6	394	22	21⅞	22	+ ¼
17¼	13⅝	SouthCo	1.46	10	389	16½	16¼	16⅜	
41⅝	31¼	SoInGE	2.64	8	6	39⅝	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
58½	46⅝	SoNGas	1.85	7	49	53⅝	53⅛	53⅝	— ⅛
40⅝	32⅝	SoNETel	3	9	14	39⅝	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅛
50⅝	43¼	SoNE pf	3.82		5	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	— ⅜
38⅛	30	SouPac	2.24	8	101	33¼	32	32¾	— ¼
62	50⅝	SouRy	2.32	10	104	56⅝	56⅛	56⅛	
6⅞	5½	SouRy pf	.50		10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
40½	27½	SoUnCo	1.84	13	31	33⅝	32	32¾	+ ¼
27⅝	21	SoutInd	.50b	11	26	23⅞	23½	23⅞	—
47	34	SouRoyl	.68	17	24	38⅝	38⅜	38½	+ ⅛
24⅝	17¼	SwtBksh	1	8	6	23⅛	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅛	SwstFor	.20	7	60	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
25⅝	16¼	SwtFl pf	1.50		13	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	
15¼	11¼	SwPbSv	1.10	8	268	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
9-32	1-64	SwPbSv	rt		2195	3-64	1-32	1-32	
14¾	9¾	SprinFd	.28	5	11	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	Sparton	.40	6	9	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	10	SperryH	1	7	14	17⅛	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
39¼	31	SprryHpt	3		7	36⅞	36⅛	36⅞	+ ⅛
51⅜	37½	SperryR	.92	9	537	38½	37⅜	37⅝	— ¾
15¼	10⅛	SpringM	.90	6	1	13½	13½	13½	
29⅝	20⅝	SquarD	1.20	14	259	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+ ¼
38⅞	26⅛	Squibb	.96	12	162	29¼	28¾	29	+ ¼
31⅞	18⅝	Staley	1	7	215	22	21½	21½	— ½
24¾	21⅞	StPoor	1.92a		30	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
40⅝	27	StBrand	1.28	11	240	29⅝	28¾	28⅞	— ¼
49⅝	34¼	StBPaint	.40	18	21	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
43⅜	29⅝	StdOilCl	2.20	8	334	41⅝	40⅝	40⅞	— ⅛
59⅝	40⅞	StOilInd	2.60	9	821	53⅝	52⅞	52⅞	— 1
85⅝	61½	StOilOh	1.36	23	219	83⅝	83	83	
60½	48	SOOh pf	3.75		z20	60½	60¼	60¼	— ¼
9⅝	5⅞	StdPress	.40	17	23	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
7⅝	5¼	StdPrud	.66	11	12	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
18⅞	9¼	Standex	.80	6	4	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
33⅝	21	StanW	1.12	9	15	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅜
19¾	6⅞	Stanray	.80	8	50	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
13	10⅛	StaMSe	1.05		9	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
50¼	41½	StaufCh	1.44	9	210	49¼	48½	49	+ ⅜
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi	.48	6	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
21	14¾	SterDrug	.70	11	115	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
6½	4⅝	SterlPre	.03e	6	38	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
16	8¾	Sterndnt	.40	9	20	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	17	StevenJ	1.20	5	45	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
37⅝	23¼	StewWa	1.96	8	14	35⅜	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
26⅞	18⅛	StokVC	1.20	15	74	22⅞	22¼	22¾	+ ½
14	10⅞	StokVC pf	1		z140	12	12	12	
63⅝	48¼	StoneW	2.50	7	2	57¼	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
15¾	12	StonCon	.60	5	11	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
21	13¼	StopShop	1	6	7	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
13½	9	StorTec	.67t	6	14	11¼	11	11⅛	— ⅛
26⅝	21½	StorerB	1	6	15	25	25	25	
15¼	10¼	StridRite	.92	7	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ¼
45½	36¼	StuWor	1.68	5	17	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	SuavSho	.20	5	154	4⅜	4½	4⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	14⅝	SubPrG	1.08	8	35	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
11¼	6⅛	SuCrest	.50	4	296	10½	10	10	— ⅝
25	20⅝	SunChm	.39	6	15	22	21½	22	+ ⅛
49	26⅞	SunCo	2	6	150	45½	45	45	+ ½
51	31¼	SunCo pf	2.25		79	47	46¾	46¾	+ 1⅛
28¼	20⅝	Sunbm	1.08	8	64	21½	21⅞	21½	+ ⅛
37⅞	17	Sundstr	1.20	8	9	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅛
53	35⅝	Sunds. pf	3.50		5	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅜
14	9½	SungMo	.18r	38	129	13⅛	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
24½	16⅞	SuperVal	.66	10	7	22¼	22¼	22¼	
258	148	SuprOil	1.80	20	10	221	220	221	+ 1
8½	5⅛	SupmkG	.30	6	56	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	16	Suprscp	.25e	6	18	18⅞	18½	18⅞	+ ⅜
7⅝	4	SutroMtg		33	16	6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
19½	10⅝	Swank	1a	7	10	17	16⅞	17	
22¾	16¼	Sybron	.84	8	72	17	16⅞	17	+ ¼
43⅞	33½	Sybrn pf	2.40		1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅜
14¼	10½	Sycor		7	34	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	4¼	Systron			3	5⅝	5¾	5¾	— ⅛

T

High	Low	Stock	Div	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge
22⅞	12¼	Ticor	1.10	7	36	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	6¼	TRE Cp		14	146	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
39	26¼	TRWIn	1.40	9	135	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
89	63⅜	TRW pf	4.40		70	85	84⅝	85	+ ⅜
79½	58	TRW pf	4.50		41	74⅝	74⅛	74¼	+ ⅛
33⅞	23¼	TaftBrd	.80	9	10	29⅞	29¼	29⅞	+ ⅜
8	1⅞	Talcott			2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ¼
11	6⅛	Talley	.60	3	24	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
13⅛	8⅞	Talley pf	1		7	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
20⅞	15½	TampEl	1.12	10	277	18½	18⅜	18½	
47⅝	26½	Tandy		9	277	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	+ ⅜
21¾	11½	Tandycft		6	13	12½	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
12½	5⅝	Tappan	.24	10	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
49⅞	18	Technicr	.40	9	40	34⅛	33¾	33⅞	— ½
7¾	4⅝	Technicolr		27	12	7	7	7	
19½	9	Technicn		10	58	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
68⅝	44¼	Tekironx	.30	16	15	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ½
10⅞	5¼	Telecor	.30	6	15	9	9	9	+ ⅛
86½	22¼	Teledn	1.45t	5	186	60¼	59¼	59½	— ⅝
11¼	5⅜	Telprmt		267	119	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Telex		17	139	2⅞	2¾	2⅝	
37⅞	26	Tenneco	1.88	8	729	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
139½	97½	Tennc pf	5.50		1	121½	121½	121½	
18⅛	13¼	Tesoro	1	11	108	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	
31⅛	25½	TeSor pf	2.16		46	27⅛	26⅞	27	
30	23⅝	Texaco	2	9	1168	28	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
43½	34½	TexCom	1.10	10	46	35⅛	35	35	— ⅜
41¾	28½	TexEst	1.85	9	281	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	+ 1
28¾	24¼	TxET pf	2.40		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
31¾	27¾	TxET pf	2.87		22	30⅜	30½	30⅜	— ⅛
49	29	TexGsT	2	8	224	44	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅞	Texind	1b	14	12	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
129½	80¼	TexInst	1.32	20	108	84	83¼	83½	— ¼
11⅞	5¼	TexInt		15	63	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
33	13¼	TexOGs	.20	10	202	27¼	27	27	+ ¼
30⅞	17	TxPcLd	.35e	19	22	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
22¼	17	TexUtil	1.40	9	202	20½	20¼	20⅜	
37⅛	27½	Texsalf	1.20	15	178	31¼	31	31⅛	— ¼
55¼	51¾	Texgif pf	3		17	55	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅜
9⅞	3	Texfl Ind			58	4¾	4⅜	4⅝	+ ¼
31⅛	20⅝	Textron	1.40	8	78	26	25⅜	25⅞	+ ⅛
28⅞	19½	Textr pf	1.40		6	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	12⅝	Thiokol	.84	6	22	22⅜	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
43	33	ThomBet	1	14	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ¼
18½	7⅞	ThomJW	.80	8	16	16⅛	16	16	
9⅞	6¼	Thrifty	.48	12	59	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
19⅞	15¾	TidwtMr	.40	6	107	18	17¾	18	+ ½
19½	10¼	TigerInt	.50	7	102	11⅛	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
39⅝	31½	TimeInc	1.15	10	74	35	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	18¼	TimeMir	.80	10	54	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
57⅝	36⅝	Timkn	2.20	10	13	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
17¼	9½	Tishman		24	4	17	17	17	+ ⅛
14⅞	7½	ToddShip			9	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
26½	22⅝	TolEdis	2.12	9	35	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	9⅞	TonkaCp	.48	5	35	10⅛	10	10⅛	
8¼	6⅛	TootRol	.40b	10	16	7½	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
14¼	4⅝	Tracor	.20	7	18	12⅜	12¼	12⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	19½	Trane	1.08	10	21	34½	33⅞	34½	+ ⅜
39½	29	TranUn	1.76	9	36	35⅛	34⅝	35	+ ½
15⅞	7½	TWA		4	68	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
19¼	11⅜	TWA pf	2		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
15¼	8¼	Transam	.66	8	517	14	13⅝	13¾	
24¼	20⅝	Traninc	1.92		20	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ¼
19⅞	8½	Transco	1	8	85	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
13⅛	8	Transcn	.52	6	6	10	10	10	
74½	71¼	TrGP pf	6.65		z310	74	73	74	+ ½
107	101	TrGP pf	10.32		z90	105	104	104	
28½	25½	TrGP pf	2.50		9	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
12	6¾	TranOhF	.28	4	23	10⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
26¼	16⅞	Tranwy	1.40	7	24	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
38⅛	25	Travirs	1.08	9	199	31⅝	31	31⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	18½	TriCon	1.85e		99	21⅜	21	21¼	+ ½
33½	29¼	TriCn pf	2.50		2	33¼	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	⅝	TriSoM			2	1⅛	1½	1½	+ ⅛
15½	7⅜	Trianind			17	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
16⅛	6½	TriaPac	.52e	4	5	15	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
24¾	15⅜	Trintyln	.80	7	250	25	24	24¾	+ ⅜
32	24¼	Tropican	.50	17	47	30	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11½	TucsnG	1.08	8	89	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
15	8⅝	TwenCen	.50	7	57	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
17¾	16⅜	TwinDs	.80	7	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
24⅛	11½	TycoLab	.40	13	84	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	
24⅝	16	TylerCp	.60	7	267	23	22⅞	22⅞	

U - V

High	Low	Stock	Div	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge
29⅝	20⅝	UALInc	.60	26	110	21⅛	20⅞	21	— ⅛
20⅛	13½	UGICp	1.40	8	9	20	19⅞	20	+ ¼
31½	27	UGI pf	2.75		z100	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
15½	10⅝	UMCInd	1	9	10	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
5¼	⅞	UMET Tr			35	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	—
17¾	10	UOP	.35e	10	35	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	— ¼
37¼	19⅝	UVInd	1.50	5	64	37	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅞
42¾	24	UVIn pf	1.26		1	42½	42¼	42¼	— ½
25¼	16⅞	UARCO	1.30	7	8	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	7⅞	Unarco	.60	4	7	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8½	UnBancp	.84	9	55	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—
67⅝	57⅝	UCamp	1.80	13	85	62¼	62	62¼	+ ¾
76⅜	55⅝	UnCarb	2.80	8	613	59½	58⅝	59⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	6	UnCmrce		18	12	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
10⅝	4⅞	UnionCp		12	63	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
16½	12½	UnElec	1.36	8	67	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
31	26¼	UnEl pf	2.72		19	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	UnFidel		6	6	5	5	5	
59⅝	40⅝	UnOCal	2.10	8	92	58	57⅜	57⅝	+ ⅛
76⅝	52½	UOCa pf	2.50		5	75	75	75	
50⅝	48	UPacCp	1.70	13	1043	51¾	50⅜	51⅝	+ ½
10½	7½	Uniroyal	.50	16	205	10	9⅞	9⅞	
89½	71	Uniryal pf	8		z70	86⅝	86⅜	86⅝	+ ⅜
11⅛	5⅝	UnBrand		8	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
14⅝	6⅝	UnBrnd pfA			28	13	12⅞	12⅞	
11½	7⅝	UnitCp	.80e		82	10¼	10¼	10¼	
30½	14	UnEnRs	1.72	6	37	28⅜	28¼	28¼	— ¼
13¼	5⅝	UFinCal	.24	6	15	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
14¾	7¼	UnGrnty		7	9	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	22⅝	Ullium	2.44	9	13	26¼	26	26	— ⅛
25½	23¾	Unillu pf	2.20		z350	24⅞	24½	24½	+ ⅛
24⅛	9⅝	Unitind	.70	8	24	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
15⅝	6⅜	UnitIn pf	.42		1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
7½	4⅞	UnitInn	.14	7	112	5½	5½	5½	
13⅝	9¾	UJerBk	1.04	8	10	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
18⅛	9⅝	UnitMM			48	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛	+ ⅛
41⅝	15¾	UnNucir		10	83	33¼	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	UnPkMn		50	13	3⅛	3	3	
17⅛	10⅝	UnRefg	.56	9	21	13⅜	13	13	— ⅛
55	32½	USFidG	2.76	10	58	51¼	50½	51	+ ¼
26⅝	16⅝	USGyps	1.60	12	104	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ½
10¼	5¼	USHom	.16	9	56	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8¾	3⅝	USInd	.40	9	400	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—
12⅛	6⅝	USLeasg	.32	5	45	9¾	9⅝	9¾	
4	1⅝	US Rty			38	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
38½	19¼	USShoe	1.20	7	45	23½	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
57½	43⅞	US Steel	2.20	9	148	47⅝	47⅛	47⅜	+ ⅛
29⅞	19⅝	USTobc	1.40	12	11	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
39⅝	30⅛	UnTech	1.20	7	266	36¼	35⅞	35⅞	
175¼	113½	UnTch pf	8		9	162½	162½	162½	+ 1
20⅛	14	UniTel	1.20	9	370	18	17⅞	18	
2⅞	15-16	UniTel wt			83	1	15-16	1	
9⅝	4½	Unitrod	.10	10	8	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
15⅝	9	Univar	.56	6	101	9½	9	9	— ⅛
22½	19⅞	UnivFds	1	8	3	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
33⅝	18½	UnLeaf	1.88	8	5	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
48½	34	Upjohn	1.08	14	258	35¾	35⅜	35½	—
18¼	11⅝	USLIFE	.40	7	161	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
45⅞	27¾	UtahPL	3.12	9	63	44⅛	43⅝	43⅞	
34⅝	29⅛	UtPL pf	2.80		14	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
28¾	16⅞	VFCp	1.10	9	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
20⅛	11½	VSICorp	.80	6	42	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	6	ValleyIn	.40	12	18	7½	7⅜	7½	
19⅝	12	Varian	.28	13	177	18½	17⅞	18	— ⅜
13¼	4¾	VaroInc	.20	4	19	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
6⅞	3¼	Vendo			6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
15	12⅛	VestSe	1.31e		10	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
31	15¾	Vetco	.20e	7	156	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
15⅝	7½	Viacom		14	85	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
11¾	3⅝	VictorC	.20	13	x185	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	12¼	VaEPw	1.24	8	276	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
49	39	VaEP pf	4.12		z100	46½	46⅛	46½	— ⅞
60	49	VaEP pf	5		z100	55⅝	55½	55¼	— ⅜
108½	98	VaEP pf	9.75		z60	106	105⅞	105	+ ½
31⅞	27⅞	VaEP pf	2.90		3	31¼	31	31	
82½	67½	VaEP pf	7.20		z30	80	80	80	— ½
85½	72¼	VaEP pf	7.45		z40	84	84	84	
8⅝	4¾	Vornado		9	12	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
29½	18⅝	VulcnM	1.10	8	1	25½	25¼	25¼	

W - X - Y - Z

High	Low	Stock	Div	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge
23	16⅞	Wachova	.54	9	16	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	WachRty			7	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11½	WalMart	.10	13	34	13⅝	13½	13½	
17⅞	12⅝	Walgrn	1.10	7	7	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
33½	24	WlkrA	1.40a	8	2	27	27	27	— ¼
24⅞	18⅝	WallBus	.66	8	37	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ½
23⅝	11½	WallMu	1	4	46	24	23⅝	24	+ ¼
44½	28¼	WaltJim	1	8	119	34¼	33⅞	33⅞	
48	31⅝	WaltJ pf	1.60		67	37	36½	36½	+ ⅜
10⅝	5	WardFd	.47t		23	6⅞	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
12½	5½	Warnaco			73	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ¼
31⅜	16⅛	WarnS	1.20	11	24	31⅛	31	31	
29⅝	17½	WrnCom	.60	7	152	29⅞	28⅞	29½	+ ⅜
130½	63½	WrnC pf	4.25		1	103	103	103	+ 2⅜
10⅝	6½	WrnerCo	.60	10	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
38½	27½	WarnerL	1	14	209	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
23⅛	18	WashGs	1.88	7	7	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
20⅝	10⅛	WashNat	.80	7	6	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
21¾	12¾	WashStl	1	7	112	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ⅜
26¼	19½	WasWat	1.76	7	45	22⅝	22½	22½	— ¼
15	6¾	WasteM	.20	12	41	14¼	14	14¼	
8½	4⅞	WayGos	.48	10	5	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
7	4	WeanUn	.85e	8	47	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
10⅛	5½	Weathrd	.50	6	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
10¾	3⅝	WebbDel		11	53	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—
27⅝	19½	WeisMkt	.82	9	2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
28⅝	15⅝	WellsFg	1.12	8	334	28⅜	27½	27½	— ⅞
11¼	5⅝	WellFM	.54e	16	8	10⅛	10½	10⅛	—
42⅛	33½	WtPtPe	2.40	7	74	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
12⅞	8¼	WnAirL	.40a	8	1563	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
33⅛	17¾	WnBnc	1.50	7	37	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
18¼	11⅝	WnNoA	.40b	7	22	17	17	17	
18⅝	6	WnPacIn		7	82	18⅞	18½	18½	+ ⅛
19⅝	12¾	WnPubl	.88	7	28	17⅞	17½	17⅝	
20⅞	15⅝	WUnion	1.40	9	87	18⅛	18	18⅛	
27¼	25	WUTI pf	2.56		23	26¼	26	26¼	
19½	13	WestgEl	.97	7	1038	17⅞	17¼	17¾	+ ⅛
32¼	24⅝	Wstvaco	1.10	9	22	31	30⅝	30⅝	—
25¼	16⅝	Weybrg	1.36	5	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
49⅝	37	Weyerhr	.80	17	273	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
66⅝	54½	Weyr pf	2.80		33	56¼	56	55¼	+ ½
26¼	18	WheelF	.60a	11	18	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
23⅞	16	WheelPit		335	22	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	22	Whirlpol	1	12	76	24⅝	24	24	— ½
27⅝	18½	WhitCon	1.10	6	22	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
41½	35	WhitC pfA	3		2	41¼	41¼	41¼	—
39½	34¾	WhitC pfC	3		1	39½	39½	39½	—
9⅛	3¾	WhiteMt		3	115	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	3	Whittakr		8	65	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Wickes	.36r	10	119	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
10	4	WiebdtSt	.32	8	17	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
29	20	Williams	1	10	104	25	24⅞	24⅞	
9⅝	5⅝	WilshrO	.12e	10	81	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
45¼	36⅜	WinnDx	1.56	13	111	41¼	40⅞	41⅛	+ ½
9½	4⅞	Winnbgo		21	56	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
9½	13¼	WinterJ	.80a	5	26	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
32¾	24¼	WiscEP	2	9	71	29½	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
21¼	17	WisGas	1.70	7	17	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
30	25⅝	WisG pf	2.55		2	29	29	29	
22⅝	16¾	WiscPL	1.60	9	23	20⅝	20½	20½	— ⅛
22	15⅝	WiscPS	1.46	9	21	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅜
32	20½	Witco	1.40	8	16	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	10	WitrD	.60	4	22	13½	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
6⅞	3⅞	WolvrW	.12	6	20	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
13½	10¾	Wometco	.48	6	62	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
10⅝	5½	WoodCp	.40	5	47	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
29½	15⅝	WoodPet	.30	13	40	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
27½	20¼	Wolwth	1.40	7	1120	25⅜	25	25	— ¼
39½	31¼	Wolw pf	2.20		4	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
6⅝	3¾	WorldAir		29	2	5	5	5	
86½	64⅝	Wrigly	2.40a	10	93	81	79¼	79¼	— ¾
17½	5⅝	Wurlitzer	.40	6	18	14	13⅞	14	
11¾	6⅝	Wylain	.60	9	57	10⅝	10	10⅜	+ ½
6⅞	1⅝	Wyly Cp			36	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
68⅝	48⅜	Xerox	1.20	11	999	50⅜	49⅝	49⅞	— ⅝
24⅝	7½	Xtra	.08e	7	48	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	
12⅝	6¼	Yates		6	30	11¼	11	11⅛	
25⅛	11¼	ZaleCr	.88	6	37	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
16	10¼	Zapata	.30b	3	190	11½	11⅛	11¼	— ⅜
9½	5¼	ZayreCp		6	181	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
40½	23	ZenithR	1	12	169	25¼	24¾	25	+ ¼
15	9⅛	Zurnind	.48	9	35	13⅝	13¼	13½	+ ¼

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or pid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend oc ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.n

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 11

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and	Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8½	4	A E Pls		4	21	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
14½	7	ARCp	.36	7	1	10	10	10	
9⅝	6⅞	APS Inc	.30	6	7	7½	7½	7½	
16⅝	8	AVCCp	.40	5	10	11½	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	4⅝	AVXCp	.25e	7	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
2	1	AcmeHm			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	Action	.8b	5	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	ActionCp		12	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5⅝	2	AdamRs		8	14	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
16⅝	9⅝	AdobeOil	.16	22	35	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅜
2	1	AeglsCp		8	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	4⅝	AeroFlo	.15e	5	6	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅜
3½	1⅝	Aeronca			4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅝	1½	AffilCap	.10e	4	4	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅞	AffilHsp	.24	8	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	AffilPub	.56	7	1	12	12	12	
7	3⅝	AfterSix	.24	6	9	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	6¼	AlanWdS			18	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	4⅝	AlaskAir		4	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	5¼	Alcojac	.32e	7	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
10	4⅛	AllesCp	wt		43	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	AllegAir		8	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
2	⅞	AlldArt			64	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	13⅝	AlldThr	.88	9	29	19⅝	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Alphaind		8	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Altamil	.10e	5	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2	11-16	AltecCp			28	1	15-16	1	
15⅝	8⅝	AlterFds	.50	8	5	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ½
1⅝	4⅛	AMAX	wt		16	4⅞	4⅜	4⅝	
28½	15⅞	AmBrd	wt		77	19¼	19⅛	19½	
10⅝	6⅝	AmBusP	.28	9	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
⅜	1-16	ACenMtg	wt		16	3-32	3-32	3-32	
4⅝	1	AmFletch			9	1½	1½	1½	
11¼	5½	AGarPd	.34		10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	AIntPict		4	1	4	4	4	
4⅜	2	Alsrael	.11r	6	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	7½	AMaizeA	.40	6	99	10½	10	10	
15⅝	7½	AMaizeB	.40	6	21	10½	10	10	— ⅛
52⅛	36	AmMf	2.80e	5	15	49⅝	49½	49½	
6½	3⅝	AMotInns		14	33	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
37⅝	28¼	AmPetf	2.20	8	2	34½	34⅜	34½	+ ⅜
7⅞	3⅝	ASalEq		5	51	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
15¼	7⅜	AmSciE	.84e	19	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
5⅜	2⅝	AmTec	.15e	6	7	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
12⅞	8⅝	AmUt1S	.63e		6	11⅞	11½	11½	— ¼
5½	2	AndreR		11	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3	2	AngloC	.13e	6	93	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	3½	Anken	.28	6	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
9	4⅝	Anthony	.19t	3	24	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	1½	AppldDta		9	58	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
6¼	1½	ApldDev		17	31	5	4⅞	5	
24½	14	AquitCa	.30	11	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	—
7⅛	3⅞	ArizCL	.10e	10	11	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
18½	5½	ArminCp	.12	3	10	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅛	ArrowE		24	22	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Asamera	.25	11	3778	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	9⅛	AshlOC	.20	9	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	¾	AskinSvc			15	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	3	AtlasCM	.08e	10	16	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
11⅛	6½	AtlasCp	wt		12	9⅝	9¼	9½	— ¼
18½	11⅝	Augat	.30	13	1	14⅛	14¼	14¼	— ¼
18¼	11¼	AustralO		28	44	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
11½	5⅝	AutoTrn	.70t		40	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
9⅞	2⅝	AvimRad		3	10	4⅝	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	AVEMC	.20	5	12	4	3⅝	4	
8¾	3⅝	AydinCp		7	29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛

B

High	Low	Stock	Div	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge
10½	6	BadgrMt	.50	8	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
6⅝	4	BakerM	.10e	6	2	5	5	5	
13	9⅛	BaldorEl	.24	6	6	12	12	12	
18¼	10⅝	BanFd	1.15e		5	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
2	⅝	BangPun	wt		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	6⅛	Banister	.40	5	40	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
6½	3⅝	Banner	.08	5	2	5	5	5	
3	1½	Barclay	.04	35	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	6⅝	Bernwl	.20e	36	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	BarryR	.12	6	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	
11⅝	5⅝	BarryWr	.44	8	22	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
5⅛	1¼	BartchF			1	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
6¼	2	Bellind	.08a	6	39	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅞	Benrus		5	27	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6	2¼	Berg Ent		144	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
17⅞	4⅝	BergenB		16	23	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	12	BrgB pf	1.15		10	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	+ ¼
4	1⅛	BernzO			3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
6¼	4	Bertea	.14	8	12	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
6⅝	2⅝	BervenC	.06		4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅝	2⅝	BethCp	.10e		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	BeverlyE			57	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
14¼	9¼	BicPen	.48	9	5	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
8	4⅝	BigVSup	.26	4	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	—
18½	11¼	BinnySm	.80	7	33	17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
7	4½	Blessng	.30	5	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
9⅛	4⅝	BodinAp	.40	22	2	5	5	5	
20½	15	BowVal	.10	107	45	18⅞	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
15⅝	9½	Bowne	.30	6	5	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	BradfdN	.20	10	39	8⅛	8	8½	
5⅝	2⅝	Branch	.30	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13¾	7½	BraniffAr	wt		1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	BrascanA	1	3	18	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
24⅝	15	BraunEn	1	6	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
7½	2¼	BreezeCp		14	2	5¼	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	9⅝	BrewerC			28	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	BrodySe		17	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2	BrownCo	wt		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11¼	BrnFA	.60	9	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	10⅝	BrnFB	.60	9	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
5	3	Bulldex		5	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	Burgess		8	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
15¾	10¼	Buring	1.10	6	15	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
12	8¼	Burnsin	.60	8	47	10	10	10	+ ⅛
12¾	8⅝	Butlerin	.58	5	42	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛

C

High	Low	Stock	Div	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge
38	8⅝	CK Pet	.20e	23	36	35	34¼	34¼	— ⅝
3½	1	CDI Cp		18	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9¼	5⅝	CHB Fd		3	5	6	6	6	
9⅞	4⅝	CHCCp	.24r	10	30	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
10⅞	6	CRSDes	.20	5	21	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ⅛
13½	6¼	CSECp	.64	5	3	12½	12½	12½	
14¼	6⅝	CWTran	.50	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
10	4⅝	Cablcom		9	4	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅝	3	CagleA	.16	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅞	10¾	Caldor	.25	9	x25	13½	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3¼	Calcomp			27	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
18	10¼	CalPrtC	1	8	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
8¾	5	Camco			47	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅜
4 13-16	1 11-16	CaChbA			35	3 15-16	3 13-16	3 13-16	+ 1-16
14	4⅝	Campin			1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
8	4⅞	CdnHomO		18	8	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	14	CdlnPA	1.50	7	25	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	CdnMarr		11	3	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
10⅝	9⅝	CdnOccl	.54	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	⅜	Capehart			12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	CapitlRs			5	3	3	3	
4	2⅝	CapitlFd	.20	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	4½	Caressa	.30	10	x3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
80¼	64	Carnat	1.80	10	29	73½	73	73	— ½
15⅝	11⅝	CaroPipl	1b	8	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
61¼	53	CaroPLp	5		z70	59⅞	59¼	59⅞	
5⅝	2	CarrolDv			4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
22¼	14⅝	CastleAM	1	7	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	10½	CasFd	1.20a		7	18½	18	18	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Castlem		18	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	8¼	Cavitrn	.12e	14	113	16⅛	14⅝	16	— ⅛
2½	⅜	CelluCl		8	10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
22¼	4	Cenvill	1	27	9	20½	20	20	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Certron		10	14	1	1	1	
3⅝	1¼	CetecCp		12	8	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅞	3	ChampHo			150	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
7	3½	CharlMd		6	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
10⅞	8¼	ChieDev		13	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
18¼	10⅝	ChildWld		7	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	—
4⅛	1⅝	Christna	.10e	6	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Cineram			2	2	2	2	—
12⅝	5⅝	CircleK	.70	9	23	12	11⅝	11⅝	—
16⅝	7⅝	CityGsFl	.68	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
7⅛	3¼	Clarmnt			5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅛	1⅞	ClarkC	.10e	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6¾	Clarkson	.20	7	22	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
14⅝	7	Clausing	1	9	18	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Clopay	.16	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—
19⅝	10⅝	Coachm	.25	6	73	15⅝	15	15	+ ⅛
2	15-16	CohenHat		6	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	—
19½	10⅝	Coleman	.68	9	108	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅝	ColwellC	.40	6	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
42⅝	31⅝	Cominco	2	13	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	—
13⅝	8⅝	ComAll	.30a	7	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	—
17	10⅝	ComMtl	.40b	17	3	11⅝	11	11	+ ⅛
11½	6⅝	CoPsyc	.30	7	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
20	16¼	ComPS	1.62	7	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—
10½	2⅝	Compac		7	69	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	—
11⅛	4	Compoin	.30	18	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	—
2⅞	1⅛	CompuD		8	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+
3⅛	⅝	Complnv			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅝	6⅛	Conchen	.50	5	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	
16⅝	4⅝	ConcrdF		5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	5⅝	Condec		3	3	10¼	10	10⅛	+
13⅝	8¼	ConsOG		18	55	11⅝	10⅞	11	—
10⅝	7⅝	ConsRe	.60	10	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1⅝	⅝	ContMtl		125	13	1⅛	⅞	⅞	
1⅝	¼	ContTel	wt		30	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅝	14⅝	Cookind	.20e	14	6	15	15	15	—
15⅝	10⅝	CookPV	.40e	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
7½	2½	CoopJar	.10e	5	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+
4⅝	2¼	Cordon		15	28	3½	3⅛	3⅛	+
16¼	10½	Corenco	.80	8	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+
22⅝	6⅞	Cornelius	.48	9	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—
39⅝	18¼	CorrBlk	1.40	18	37	29⅝	29	29⅝	+
4⅛	1⅝	CotiCp		75	14	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	—
1	⅛	CotiCorp	wt		5	5-16	5-16	5-16	
22⅝	13	CoxCC		20	7	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 10, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
8525	Abitibi	$10¾	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅜
29889	Agnico E	$7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
100	Agra Ind A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
8560	Alta Gas A	$13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
100	Alliance B	380	380	380	
20500	Alminex	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	
1000	Argus C pr	$12	12	12	
4625	Atco A	$15¼	15	15¼	
37629	Bell Canad	$46⅛	47⅜	48⅛	+ ¼
19615	BP Can	$10⅞	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
500	Banister C	$12½	12½	12½	
627	Bank N S	$20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
25	Baton B	$9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
3900	Bath Cop A	$13¼	13¼	13¼	
2400	Block Bros	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
3700	Bovis Cor	64	62	62	— 2
1220	Bralor Res	305	296	296	— 4
2974	Bramalea	$6	5⅞	6	
3350	Brameda	132	125	126	+ 2
3100	Brenda M	$9¾	9⅝	9¾	
3300	Bridger	$8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
1400	BCFP	$26¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
9985	BC Phone	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
2220	Brunswk	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2529	Burns Fds	$10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
2400	Cad Frv	$9	8⅞	9	+ ¼
1915	Cal Pow A	$33¼	33⅛	33⅛	+ ¼
5900	Camflo	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
170	Campau A	405	405	405	— 5
3300	C Nor West	$7	6⅞	7	
1035	C Pakrs C	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
1430	Can Perm	$18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
2525	Can Trust A	$23⅛	23	23½	
21000	C Tung	$8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
80	C Cablesy	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
550	Cdn Cel	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
125	CGE	$22	22	22	— ¼
5060	Cl Bk Com	$24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
499	Cdn Tire A	$37½	37½	37½	+ ⅜
16494	C Utilies	$13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
282	Candel Oil	$12½	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
2810	Cassiar	$7	6⅞	7	
2450	Celanese	380	365	365	—15
2750	Chieftan D	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
350	C Holiday I	385	385	385	
600	Con Bldg	261	261	261	— 3
600	Con Distrb	297	295	295	— 5
8382	Cons Gas	$14¼	14⅛	14¼	
1868	Con Fardy	340	330	340	+15
1600	Conwest	320	315	315	
550	Craigmt	$5½	5½	5½	
1250	Crush Intl	$8	7⅞	8	
3400	Cyprus	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
920	Denison	$51⅞	51½	51⅝	
1400	Dicknsn	$5	495	5	
2501	Dofasco A	$24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
460	Dom Store	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
2570	Du Pont	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	
712	East Mal	255	255	255	— 2
600	Electro A	275	275	275	
600	Emco	$6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
2435	Falcon C	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
1123	Falcon O	$37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
1300	Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
285	Ford Cnda	$90¼	90	90	— 1
1000	Francana	$6⅜	6	6⅛	— ⅛
25	Fraser A	$24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
100	G Distrb A	$7	7	7	
58255	Gnt Mascot	101	91	93	— 8
2640	Gibraltar	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
54	Goodyear	$15	14	14	— ⅞
500	Granduc	120	120	120	— 2
332	Gt Oil Sds	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
1650	GL Paper	$30¼	29⅞	30¼	+ ¼
50	Gt W Life	$55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	— ¼
4375	Guar Trst	$7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
4200	Hambro C	405	400	400	— 5
700	H Group A	308	300	300	
300	Hard Crp A	425	420	425	+ 5
1700	Hawker A	455	455	455	— 5
500	Hayes D A	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2425	H Bay Co	$16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
1047	IAC	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
700	Indal	$15⅝	15½	15½	
600	Indusmin	$10¼	10	10⅛	
50	Inglis	$12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— 1
922	Inland Gas	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
790	Inter-City	$6⅝	6½	6⅝	
15	Int Mogul	270	270	270	+ 8
11068	Int Pipe A	$13⅞	13⅛	13¼	
366	Inv Grp A	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	
600	Jannock	$7½	7½	7½	
9200	Kaiser Re	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
3800	Kaps Tran	77	73	73	— 4
4300	Kerr A A	$14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
9840	Koffler A	475	470	470	
2551	Labatt A	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	
30	Lab Min	$32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
20000	Lacana	465	445	450	+ 5
1090	LOnt Cem	350	345	345	—10
823	LL Lac	132	130	132	— 8
325	Lob Co B	285	280	285	+ 5
7200	Loeb M	385	355	375	+10
450	MICC	$9	9	9	
100	Mclan H A	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
6570	MB Ltd	$23⅝	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
30	Malgmi A	$14	14	14	— ⅛
50	Met Stor A	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
10770	Moore	$33¾	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅝
350	Murphy	$7½	7½	7½	
800	Nabrs Dig	105	105	105	— ½
200	Nat Trust	$17	17	17	— ⅛
1200	Neonex	199	195	199	+ 2
6156	Noranda A	$32¾	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
2620	Norcen	$11⅝	11½	11¼	
1500	NTecm B w	$12¾	12	12⅛	— ⅛
450	Nowsco W	$16¼	16¼	16¼	
440	OSF Ind	275	275	275	— 5
5850	Orchan A	239	235	239	+ 4
2400	Oshawa A	360	355	355	
17950	Pamour A	405	400	405	+10
2242	PanCan P	$24⅞	24½	24⅞	
287	Patino N V	$17	17	17	+ ½
1800	Petrofina	$17	17	17	— ⅛
1770	Pop Shops	475	470	475	+ 5
1435	Pine Point	$33	32⅝	33	+ ½
300	Pitts C	495	495	495	— 5
1798	Placer	$22	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
2797	Redpath A	$14¼	14	14⅛	+ ¼
9550	Reed Ostr A	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
100	Reichhold	$19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
6000	Revnu Prp	75	73	74	— 1
2005	Scotts	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2678	Shell Can	$16⅛	15	16⅛	
7577	Sherritt A	$6	5⅝	5⅞	
1530	Siebens	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15732	Simpsons	$5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
5610	Simpson S	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
280	Slater Stl	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
3000	Southm A	$21	21	21	— ¼
400	St Brodcst	$8½	8½	8½	
3837	Stelco A	$26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
175	Steep R	201	201	201	
1700	Teck Cor A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
2399	Teck Cor B	490	485	490	— 5
31825	Tex Can	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
550	Thom N A	$12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
7595	Tor Dm Bk	$17⅛	17⅛	17¼	
1060	Torstar B	$15⅛	15⅛	15¼	
2685	Traders A	$15½	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
1565	Trns Mt A	$9½	9¼	9½	
2724	TrCan Pl	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
200	Un Carbid	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3195	UGas A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
2950	Union Oil	$39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—
700	U Keno	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
500	U Siscoe	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	—
8600	Upp Can	124	118	118	— 6
500	Van Der	220	220	220	
3100	Vestgron	$14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—
1500	Voyager P	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
425	Weldwod	$22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	—
1550	Wstburne	$8½	8⅝	8⅝	—
700	West Mine	420	410	410	—
450	Weston	$12	12	12	—
1700	Woodwd A	$16⅝	16	16⅝	+
4000	Yk Bear	375	370	375	+
3500	Yukon C	180	180	180	

Total sales 2,062,361 shares.

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
824	Algoma	$ 16⅝	16½	16½	—
550	Asbestos	$ 21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—
10016	Bank Mont	$ 14⅝	14½	14⅝	
6300	Basic Res	$ 9⅝	9	9	—
900	Can Cement	$ 8⅛	8	8	—
75	CanSinRwy	$ 34	34	34	—
9009	Cdn Int Pw	$ 20⅝	20½	20⅝	+
502	Canron	$ 21½	21½	21½	+
104	Con Bath	$ 27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
385	Dom Text	$ 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+
1600	Fncl Col	150	145	150	+7
303	Gaz Metro	$ 6½	6½	6½	—
600	Molson A	$ 16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
1100	Power Cp	$ 7⅝	7½	7⅝	
1079	Price Co.	$ 10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
100	Rolland A	385	385	385	—
3594	Royal Bank	$ 24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
1640	Roy Trust	$ 18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+
100	Steinbrg A	$ 4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
500	Zellers	305	305	305	—5

Total sales 409,585 shares.

European Gold Markets

March 11, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	145.75	146.38	—0.75
Zurich	145.625	146.375	—1.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	145.09	146.34	+0.4

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅝-4⅞	4⅜-4⅝	1⅝-2⅜	11½-12
1 M.	5 1-16-5 3-16	4⅜-4⅝	2 15-16-3 1-16	11⅞-12
3 M.	5 5-16-5 7-16	4 7-16-4 11-16	2 13-16-3 1-16	11⅞-12⅛
6 M.	5⅝-5⅞	4 9-16-4 13-16	3 1-16-3 5-16	12⅜-12⅝
1 Y.	6 1-16-6 5-16	4 13-16-5	3 5-16-3 9-16	12⅝-12⅞

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	30.60
Albert Heijn	76.70
Algemenbank	298
Amrobank	65.10
A'dam Rub	76.50
Fokker	26.90
Heineken	123.50
H.V.A.	49.30
Holl-Am-H	91.50
Hoogovens	35.50
K.L.M.	99
Nat Neder	88.80
Pakhoed	77.50
Philips	26.10
Robeco	184.70
Rolinco	133.50
Royal Dutch	136.40
Unilever	124.10
Van Ommer	155
Ver Mach	31.70

Brussels

Arbed	3,220
Brux-Lamb	1,765
Cock Ougree	624
Electrobel	5,460
GB-Inno-BM	1,688
Hoboken	3,360
Petrofina	4,580
Ph Gevaert	1,224
Soc Generale	2,085
Solvay	2,445
Un Miniere	978

Frankfurt

AEG	86.50
BASF	155
Bayer	134
Commerzbk	185.50
Cont Gummi	63.50
Daimler	332.10
Deemag	140
DeutBank	267
DresdeBk	214.50
Hoechst	135.90
Hoesch	43.20
Karstadt	322.50
Kaufhof	202.50
KHD	140
Lufthansa	96.10
Mannesmann	157.50
Metallgesell	273
Neckermann	42.60
RWE new	159.50
Schering	255
Siemens	246.70
Thyssen	109.10
Varta	154.50
Veba	127.80
Volkswagen	141.70

London

Anglo-Am cp	2.55
Anglo-Am	24.00
Barclay Bk	2.63
Beecham G	4.34
BICC	1.09
Boots	1.46
Bowater	1.91
Brit-Am Tob	2.53
Brit Oxyg	0.76½
Brit Pet	8.64
Burmah	0.62
CadburySc	0.41½
Chartered	1.35
Courtaulds	1.22
DeBeer D	2.46
Decca Rec	2.88
Distillers	1.31
Dunlop	1.05
E Mus Ind	2.14
GEC	1.98
FreeStGed	11.25
GKN	3.22
Glaxo Gr	4.68
Gold Fields	1.79
Gt Un St	2.08
Guinness	1.39
Hawker-Sidd	5.24
Hudson Bay	11⅜
Imp Chem	3.42
Imps	0.70
Mark&Spen	1.08
Metal Box	2.94
Nichols	0.49
Plessey	0.66
Rand Mines	1.61
Rank Org	1.90
Royal Dutch	44.25
R.T.Z.	2.06
Shell	5.10
Thorn (A)	2.58
Tube Invest	3.84
Union Carb	2.25
Vickers	1.65
War L3½	29⅛
West Deep	6.85
West Drief	70.25
West Hold	14.25
West Min	1.38
Woolworth	0.57
ZCI	0.27

Milan

Bastogi	803
ERBA	1,598
ErcMarelli	275
Fiat	1,796
Finsider	174
Generali	37,480
IFI	1,819
Italgas	665
Italsider	244
LaRinas	58
Montedis	305
Olivetti	1,096
Pirelli	1,099
Snia Visco	1,133

Paris

Air Liquide	343
Alimentaire	87
Aquitaine	288
BSN	432
Carrefour	1,418
Cim Lafarge	185
Cie Bancaire	285
CFP	102
CGE	247
CCF	182
Ferodo	375
Imetal	87
L'Oreal	814
Mach Bull	38
Michelin	1,174
Moet-Henn	389
Moulinex	199
Paribas	158
PUK	70
Penarroya	45
Perrier	82
Peugeot	247
Rh Poulenc	71
Saclior	29
St Gobain	119
Suez	268
Telemecan	567
Thomson	173
Usinor	28

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,4
Buerhle	2,0
B Boveri	1,4
Ciba Geigy	1,3
Cr Suisse	2,7
Fischer	[illegible]
HofRochN	[illegible]
Nestle	3,3
Sandoz	4,5
SBS Suisse	3
Sulzer	2,7
U.B. Suisse	3,3

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102¾	103⅝
Ashland 8-87	100½	101½
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	103¾	104⅝
Aust-Swiss 8-87	99½	101
Bell Cnda 8¾-86	105	105⅝
BFCE 8¾-83	101½	102½
B.N.P. 9½-81	104¼	105¼
BrasCan 9¼-82	102⅝	103⅝
British Gas 9-81	102¼	103¼
Broken Hill 9½-81	103¾	104⅝
Carrier 8-87	99½	100½
Charbongs 8⅝-81	101⅝	102⅝
CNE 9¼-85	102⅝	103⅝
CN Rhone 10-80/82	104½	105½
Cons Food 7½-91	97	98
Conoco 8-86	101½	102½
Conf Tel 8¼-86	100½	102
Cut Ham 8-87	100½	101½
Denmark 7½-90	92	93
Dow Cor 8½-86	102½	104
Dupont 7½-78	101½	103
EEC 8¼-82	101¼	102
ECS 8½-81	103	104
ECS 9¼-86	103½	104½
EIB 9½-85	104⅝	105⅝
Erap 9⅝-85	103¼	104¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	102	103
Eurofima 8½-83	102½	103½
First Chic 7-80	100	101
Gen Mot 8⅝-86	106	108
Gould 9¾-83	105¼	106¼
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	103	104
HomeOil 9½-86	103¼	104¼
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	103¼	104¼
Intl Util 8¼-82	100	101
ISE Cnda 9-82	103½	104½
Manitoba 8¾-83	103¼	104¼
Michelin 9¼-86	102¼	103¼
Modo 9½-83	102⅝	103⅝
Montreal 9¼-81	104¼	105¼
Montreal 9¼-83	102½	103½
Motorola 8-87	101¼	102¼
NatWest 9-86	101⅝	102½
New Brunsw 9-83	104	105
N Zealand 9¼-82	103½	104½
N Zealand 8½-83	103¼	104¼
NrgKombk 7½-87	98	99
Norpipes 9¼-86	103	104
Norsk Hydr 9⅝-85	106⅝	107⅝
NorthAmR 7¾-79	100½	101½
Norway 9-80	105	106
Norway 8½-81	102⅛	103⅛
Occidental 9¾-83	104¼	105¼
Ontario 9-83	104½	105½
Oslo 9-88	101¼	102¼
Pac Light 9¼-81	105	107
Pennwalt 8-87	100¼	101¼
QuebProv 8½-81	100½	101½
QuebProv 9-83	100½	101½
QuebProv 7½-88	97¼	98¼
Ralston 7½-87	98⅝	99⅝
ReadBates 9½-81	103	104
Sandvik 9½-86	101¾	102¾
S.A.S. 8-85	99	100
Seagram 9-83	103¼	104¼
SFE 9-83	103¼	104¼
Shell 8-86	101½	102½
Shell 7½-87	99	100
SNCF 9¼-81	104¼	105¼
St Ind 8½-90	103¼	104¼
St Ind 8½-88	104½	105½
S Handels 9¼-86	103¾	104¾
Tenneco 7½-79	101	102
Tenneco 7⅞-87	98¾	99¾
Textron 7¾-87	98	99
Transocean 8-86	101¼	102¼
Transocean 7½-87	98¾	99¾
Union Oil 7-79	100½	101½
Union Oil 7½-87	100	101
Utah 8-87	101½	102½
Volvo 9½-85	103¾	104¾

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	83½	85½
Ashland 5-88	93½	95½
Beatrice 6¼-91	112½	114½
Beatrice 4¼-92	99	101
Borden 6⅝-91	115½	117½
Borden 5-92	105	107
BroadHale 4⅝-87	77	79
Carnation 4-88	85½	87½
Chevron 5-88	130	132
Chrysler 4⅝-88	68	70
Chrysler 5-88	72½	74½
Cont Tel 5½-88	84	86
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	100⅝	101⅝
Cumm In 6¼-86	99½	101½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	81½	83½
East Kodak 4½-88	99½	101½
E.L. Int 4⅝-87	78½	80½
Fairchild 5¼-91	96¼	97¼
Firestone 5-88	87	89
Ford 6-86	101½	103½
Ford 5-88	90½	92½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	84½	86½
Gen Foods 4⅝ 82	90½	92½
Gillette 4⅝-82	88½	90½
Gillette 4⅝-87	78	80
Gould 5-87	119	121
GulfWestn 5-88	87½	89½
Honeywell 6-86	89	91
I.S.E. 6¼-89	89	91
ITT 4⅝-87	82	84
Komatsu 7¼-90	106	107½
Matsushita 6⅝-90	115½	117
Mitsui 7¼-90	108½	110
McDermt 4⅝-87	143	145
MorganJP 4¼-87	100½	102½
Nabisco 5⅝-88	97	99
Owens Ill 4½-87	117½	119½
Penney JC 4½-87	98	99¾
Phil Lamb 4⅝-83	94	96
R.C.A. 5-88	83	85
Revlon 4¾-83	113	115
Revlon 4⅝-87	103½	105½
Sperry 4⅝-88	90	92
Squibb 4¼-87	80	82
Texaco 4½-88	90	92
UBS 5-81	106	107
Un Carb 4⅝-82	106	108
WarnLamb 4½-87	84½	86½
WarnLamb 4¾-88	79	81
Xerox 5-88	79½	81½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	102.48	94.91	108.38
Previous	102.46	94.88	108.14

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

March 11, 1977 (4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Sony Corp	287,200	9⅝	+ ¼
Inmont Cp	250,500	22	— ½
FMC	210,800	26	+ ⅛
Occiden Pet	205,800	26	+ ⅛
Am Sterlitz	199,900	9⅝	+ ⅜
RalstnPur	193,900	15½	+ ⅛
Revere Cop	180,800	13⅝	—2⅝
AmT&T pfA	166,700	50	+ ¼
Patrick Petl	165,900	14⅝	—1
WnAir Lin	158,400	8⅛	— ¼
Exxon	152,000	52⅝	+ ⅛
GenTel&El	149,900	29⅝	— ⅛
Dow Ch	147,000	38	+ ½
Am Tel&Tel	144,000	62⅛	— ¼
East Kodak	141,300	72⅛	—1⅝

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	18.23	18.62
Advances	799	822
Declines	583	566
Unchanged	472	488
Total issues	1854	1876
New 1976-77 highs	37	36
New 1976-77 lows	7	8

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	948.30	952.96	942.90	947.72	+ 0.99
20 Trn	224.85	225.90	223.22	224.48	+ 0.92
15 Utl	106.82	107.36	106.24	106.49	— 0.19
65 Stk	309.60	311.38	308.00	309.57	+ 0.40

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Industrials	112.79	111.39	111.96	—0.04
Utilities	52.54	51.93	52.18	—0.04
Finance	11.66	11.56	11.61	+0.01
Transportation	14.12	13.93	14.01	+0.03
Composite	101.27	100.14	100.65	—0.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.82	54.68	54.72	+0.02
Industrials	59.74	59.58	59.63	+0.02
Transportation	40.56	40.41	40.42	+0.06
Utilities	40.18	40.12	40.12	—0.06
Finance	55.06	54.96	55.06	+0.09

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	Short*
Mar. 10	129,203	259,859	1,562
Mar. 9	134,634	269,421	2,117
Mar. 8	154,417	279,710	2,692
Mar. 7	143,346	301,308	1,629
Mar. 4	137,706	252,705	979

*These totals are included in the sales figures

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Asamera O	391,200	11	— ⅜
Genl Explor	98,700	10⅛	— ⅛
HouOilM	93,200	47⅛	
NKinny Cp	88,800	29⅝	— ⅛
US Filter	63,500	14⅛	+ ⅜
Kawanee In	61,100	43	+ ½
Kaiser Ind	51,500	16⅛	+ ⅛
Tubos Me	46,400	3⅜	+ ⅛
GtBas Pet	35,200	6⅝	— ¼
SCE 5.20pf	34,400	16¼	
Approx final total		2,780,000	
Stock sales year ago		3,850,000	

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
111.64	111.32	111.64	+0.32

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices March 11, 1977

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
AEL Ind	3½	3⅞
AFA PrS	6¼	7
AID Inc	8½	10½
AVM Cp	1⅛	1⅝
Addisn W	7½	8
Adv Ros	3⅝	3¾
Alberts	7¼	8
Allco Inc	10⅛	10⅞
Allerg Ph	22	22⅜
Allyn Bac	8⅝	9⅛
Am Exp	36⅜	37⅛
Am Finl	13⅝	13⅞
Am Furn	2⅝	2⅞
Am Greet	9¼	10⅛
A Micro	10½	10⅞
Am Telev	23½	24¼
Am Weld	11	12
Amir Dv	1	1¼
Anadite	5⅛	5¼
Anheus B	20	20½
AntaCp	5⅛	5½
Ard May	2	2¼
ArkWtG	28½	29¼
AsCC Bot	10¾	14
AtlGas Lt	15⅝	16
Baird At	4	4½
Bang Hy	15⅛	15⅝
Bkam Rlt	11	11½
Bassett F	17½	18¼
Bayls Mk	9⅝	9⅞
Beeline	6¼	6⅞
Betz Lab	28	28⅝
Bibb Co	8½	8¼
Bird Son	34½	36
Birtchr	1¼	1⅝
Bick Hills	22⅝	23¼
Bonza Int	3⅛	3⅝
Brinks	7⅝	8⅛
Brks Sca	24½	25¼
Brwning	7½	8
Buckb M	3¼	3¾
Buckeye	9½	10
Burn Slm	3½	3⅞
CalWSv	31	32½
Campl Ch	2½	2⅞
Canrad H	2⅝	3⅛
Cap Swst	4⅛	4⅝
Capin Air	2½	2⅝
Cap Tec	2⅝	3
Care Cp	4¼	4⅝
CenVt PS	14⅝	15⅛
Chm Lea	13⅝	14⅝
Chesa Ut	11	11⅝
Chl B-ldg	56½	58½
Chlitn Cp	6½	6⅞
ChrisS	130	133
Circle F	6	6⅜
CitznUt A	36¼	36⅞
CitznUt B	31⅞	32⅞
Clark Mf	40	41½
Clow Cp	7⅛	8
Colu Vent	1	1⅛
Com Ctr	13¼	13⅝
Coml Sh	30	33
Comw Pa	32	33
Con Pap	30¼	31¼
Craw Co	12⅝	13
Cross Co	22	22⅜
Cutlr Fed	1½	2
Danly M	9¼	10⅛
Data Dgn	4⅝	4¾
Data 100	7⅝	8¼
Dayt Inc	26½	28
Decor In	2⅝	2⅝
DeKlb Ag	32	33
Delhi Oil	5⅝	6
DeLux C	26½	27¼
Det CanT	13¾	14⅝
Det IntBr	32	34
Dewey El	1	1½
Diam Cry	18	18⅝
Dixn Cru	18½	19¼
Docutel	5	5⅝
Dollar G	10½	10⅞
Dorch G	11⅝	11⅞
Doyle DB	18½	19
Dunkin D	7¼	7⅝
Durlron	20	21
Eberln In	5	5½
Econ Lab	24	24½
ElPas El	11⅛	11⅝
Elder Be	6⅝	7⅛
Elec Nucl	5	5⅝
Elec Mod	2⅝	3⅛
Energy C	25½	26¼
Entwistl	5½	6¼
Equty Oil	19½	20½
Ethan Al	16½	17¼
Fab Tek	1½	1⅝
FldUn Lf	22⅝	23⅝
Fingrht	6¼	6⅝
FtBkSys	39½	40¼
Fst Bost	22	22⅝
FtEmpSt	8⅛	8⅝
FtWnFn	2⅝	3
Fickngr	14½	15
Fla WatU	¼	⅝
Forest O	19⅞	20¼
Frmlall	½	1
Folomat	10⅝	10⅞
Frkln Cp	7	7⅝
Frnkln El	12½	13
Frnd Ice	11½	12¼
Gen RIEs	3¼	4¼
G Reinsu	159	163
Gov EFin	15⅝	16
Graph Cn	14¾	15½
Green Mt	12½	13
Grey Adv	18	19
Gulf Intst	17¾	17⅞
Gyrodn	2⅝	3½
Harper R	10	10½
Hartf NC	14¼	14¾
Henred F	15½	16¼
Holobm	1½	1⅞
Hoover	11¾	11⅞
Horiz Res	½	1
Huds Pap	29¾	30¼
Hyatt Cp	7¼	7⅝
Hyatt Int	4¼	4¾
Ind Nuclr	2⅝	3¼
Intra Ind	1⅞	2⅝
Intel Cp	54	55½
Interc En	10¾	11¾
Intrmk In	3⅝	3⅞
Intrmt G	17½	18
InBk Wsh	5⅝	6⅛
IaSou Ut	25⅝	26⅜
JamWPr	5⅜	5⅝
Jamsby	17⅛	18
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1⅛
Joslyn M	15	15⅝
Kaisr Stl	31¼	32¼
KaisSti pf	19⅝	20⅛
Kalvar	1⅝	2
Kaman A	23	23⅝
Kampg A	7⅛	7⅝
Kate. Gre	⅝	1
Kaysam	3⅝	4⅝
Kear Tr	10¼	10⅝
Kelly Svc	27½	28
Keuff Ess	11⅝	12¾
Keve Fib	16	16⅝
Key CusF	4⅝	5¼
Keys Int	19¾	20½
King Int	2½	3
Knap Vog	16¼	17¼
Lance In	20	20¼
Land Res	1⅝	2
Lane Co	17½	18¼
Lin Bcast	19¼	19⅝
Log Etrn	4½	5¼
Madisn G	16¼	16¾
Mal Rlty	½	11-16
Mallort	35⅜	36⅜
MatAssis	7⅝	7⅞
Manor C	5⅝	6⅜
Maul LP	12⅝	13⅝
McCorm	32⅝	33½
McQuay	14⅝	15⅝
Measur	11⅝	11⅞
Medtrn	28½	29¼
Merid In	2	3
Mdlsx W	19½	20½
Midld Ca	2⅝	2⅞
Midl Bks	23	24
Midw Gt	22½	24¼
Millipr	18¼	19¾
Minre In	1	1⅛
MissVl G	16¼	17¼
Mont Col	4⅝	5
Moore S	10⅝	10⅞
Moore P	10½	11½
Morg Res	⅝	⅞
Mostek	15⅝	16
Motch M	5½	6½
Mot Club	4	4½
Mueller	16¼	16¾
Narag Cp	12	13
Nat G&O	14¼	15¼
Nat Lib	5⅛	5⅝
N SecRsh	5⅝	6½
Natnw RI	6¼	7¼
NJNat G	14⅝	15½
Nielsn A	20⅝	21¼
Nielsn B	20⅝	20⅞
NoCar Gs	11⅝	12¼
NoEOI un	31¼	32
Nortro Kl	19	19½
NW NatG	9¼	9⅝
NW PuSv	18⅝	19⅝
Noxel Cp	16⅛	16⅝
Ogilvy M	31¼	32
Ohio Ferr	16⅝	17¼
Ormont	14½	15½
Otter TP	20	20½
Over NA	2⅞	3¼
PCA Int	14⅝	15⅛
Pabst Br	22⅝	23⅝
PacGa R	24	24⅜
Pakco	1	1¼
Parks H	5⅝	6¼
Pauley P	6⅝	7½
Peerl Mf	13¼	14¼
Pa Enter	16⅛	18⅛
PrzlOG	13	13¼
Pepsi BW	18⅝	19⅝
Petrsn H	13⅝	14½
Petrolit	43⅝	44¼
Pettibon	22	23
Piedmt A	5	5½
Pickrin	20¼	22
Pion HIB	22⅝	23⅛
Pistilin	2⅞	3¼
Possis Cp	1½	2
Proarp	2⅝	3
PubS NC	11½	11⅞
P Bennet	17⅝	18½
PutD Cap	6⅞	7⅛
Qual Inns	2	2⅝
Ragen Pr	3⅛	3⅝
Rahall C	14½	15½
Raychm	125	130
Raymnd	13⅝	14¾
Recog Eq	7⅝	8¼
Road Ex	37¼	38
Robin M	20½	21½
Roselon	3⅝	4⅛
Rouse	4⅛	4⅝
Rus Stov	15	15½
Sadller	2¼	2¾
Scan Dat	1⅜	1⅝
Scripps H	33	35
Sels Delt	2⅝	3¼
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
SevenUp	27¼	28
Shaw Cp	28	29
Snap Tls	28	29
SolldSt Sc	7⅛	8¼
S CalWat	13½	14¼
SwGs Cp	10⅝	10⅝
SwEl Sv	16⅝	17
Standyn	26¼	26⅝
Std Regis	20¼	21
Stan HPd	14	15
Strwb Cl	24	27½
Super El	5	5⅝
Tampax	34⅝	35½
TIME DC	4⅝	5⅛
Tech Pub	19¼	20⅛
Tecum P	58½	60½
Tennent	24	26
ToscoCp	4	4¼
Transo O	13	13⅝
Trico Pd	36¼	37¼
Trim OG	5⅝	5⅞
Tymshr	17	17½
Tyson F	14½	15¼
Un McGil	9½	10½
US Surg	13	13½
US TrkLn	14½	15
UVa Bks	18⅝	19⅛
UpPen P	20½	21½
Valley Gs	10½	11
VanD Air	11¼	12
Vance S	4⅛	4⅝
Velcro	8⅛	8½
Ventron	43	44
VaN Bnk	19	20
Wads Pu	9	9½
Wsh NG	15⅝	15⅞
Webb Re	11	11⅝
WecoDvl	4⅛	4⅝
Weight W	8⅝	8⅝
Weldtrn	1⅛	2
Weling M	7	7½
Well Gar	4⅝	5⅛
Wstn Mtg	2	2 7-16
Westmd	50½	51½
Wdwrd L	24⅛	24⅝
Wright W	3⅝	4
ZionUt B	25⅝	26⅛

NEW YORK, March 11.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*2.03½	*.74½
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*3.25	*1.10
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	37	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	240.0	212.0
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.18	212.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	72-73	80-81
Lead spot, lb	.31	.19
Copper elect., lb	71⅝	63⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	5.3065	3.4706
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	.37	.37
Silver N.Y., oz	4.775	4.36
Gold N.Y. oz	146.30	133.45
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index		
March 11	950.70 p	801.40
March 10	954.80 f	—

f—Final
p—Preliminary
* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 11, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	8.95	8.98	8.92	8.93	9.03
Jul	9.02	9.08	9.00	9.00	9.00
Sep	9.02	9.08	9.00	9.00	9.10
Oct	9.02	9.07	8.99	9.00	9.10
Jan	9.00	9.25	9.00	9.24	9.35
Mar	9.25	9.29	9.22	9.23	9.28
May	9.30	9.33	9.22	9.25	9.30
Jul	9.31	9.34	9.22	9.23	9.30

Sales: 1,929
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	169.00	172.00	168.00	168.00s	161.75
May	183.50	183.50	183.50	183.50s	187.50
Sep	175.00	175.00	175.00	175.00s	179.00

Sales: 201

COPPER (25,000) lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	68.30	68.50	68.30	68.70s	68.30
May	69.00	69.60	69.00	69.40s	69.00
Jul	70.00	70.50	70.00	70.4s	70.
Sep	70.09	71.40	70.8	71.3s	70.90
Dec	71.90	72.50	71.90	72.40s	72.00
Jan	72.40	72.80	72.30	72.80s	72.40
Mar	73.20	73.40	73.10	73.50s	73.10

Sales: estimated 2,940.
s-settling

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	78.25	78.80	77.80	78.55	78.23
Jul	78.10	78.60	77.70	78.40	78.29
Oct	74.50	75.00	74.11	74.95	74.50
Dec	70.50	70.65	70.00	70.50	70.31
Mar	70.40	70.55	70.05	b70.85	70.55
May	70.45	70.45	70.45	b71.10	70.80
Jul	—	—	—	b71.10	70.70

Sales: 2,500.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	7.20	7.39	7.17	7.38	7.23
May	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	b8.80

ROUND WHITE POTATOES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	8.53	8.90	8.51	8.90	8.54
Nov	5.55	5.60	5.52	5.60	5.36
Mar	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.85	6.84
May	8.74	8.74	8.59	8.60	8.75

Sales: 1,256

THE ONE-BROKER-BROKER GIVING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO IMMEDIATE FILLS FOR BANKS, BROKERS, FUND MANAGERS, HEDGERS, INDIVIDUAL TRADERS.
FOR PERSONAL MEETINGS CALL:
AMSTERDAM: 24 69 39,
ZURICH: 27 51 11.
THEODOR ARNOLD FOR COMMODITIES

U.S. Commodity Prices

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	78.20	79.75	78.20	79.50	b77.75
May	76.20	77.25	76.20	76.45	75.70
Jul	76.50	76.85	75.75	75.75	75.90
Sep	76.40	76.60	75.35	75.35	75.90
Nov	75.00	75.40	74.60	b74.50	74.80
Jan	72.05	72.05	71.10	b70.60	b71.60
Mar	71.90	72.00	70.75	70.75	71.56
May	72.25	72.25	70.75	70.75	b71.50

Sales: 1,500.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	479.50	481.00	480.00	480.70s	478.50
May	485.00	486.30	479.20	484.20s	482.00
Jul	489.20	491.50	485.00	489.10s	486.90
Sep	494.20	495.70	483.30	494.00s	491.80
Dec	502.00	502.90	498.80	501.00s	499.30
Jan	504.50	505.70	501.00	503.00s	501.70
Mar	509.10	509.10	504.50	508.80s	506.70
May	514.30	514.30	511.00	513.80s	511.70
Jul	516.00	520.30	516.00	518.70s	516.60

Sales estimated: 6,700.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	147.50	147.50	145.50	146.10s	146.70
Jun	148.80	149.10	147.20	147.70s	148.30
Aug	150.00	150.00	149.00	149.20s	149.80
Oct	152.00	152.10	150.40	150.80s	151.40
Dec	153.60	153.70	151.90	152.50s	153.10
Apr	156.50	156.50	156.20	155.90s	156.50
Jun	158.60	158.60	vq90	157.60s	158.20

Salsestimated 2,750
s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES
March 11, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.73½	2.74¾	2.71¾	2.74¼	2.74½
May	2.81	2.81¼	2.78¾	2.80¾	2.80¼
Jul	2.87	2.88	2.85½	2.87	2.87
Sep	2.94	2.95	2.92½	2.94¼	2.94¼
Dec	3.03½	3.05	3.02½	3.04¾	3.04
Mar	3.12½	3.13¾	3.12	3.13¾	3.13

CORN (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	2.54	2.54½	2.53¼	2.54¼	2.54¼
May	2.61	2.61¼	2.60	2.60¾	2.61¼
Jul	2.65¼	2.66¼	2.64¾	2.66	2.66¼
Sep	2.67½	2.69	2.67¼	2.68¼	2.68¼
Dec	2.70¾	2.72	2.70½	2.72	2.71
Mar	2.76¾	2.77¾	2.76½	2.77¾	2.76¾

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	8.25	8.26½	8.04	8.15	8.23
May	8.28	8.29	8.04½	8.20	8.23
Jul	8.23	8.25	8.03	8.17	8.20
Aug	8.11	8.14	7.95	8.07½	8.09
Sep	7.47	7.49½	7.38½	7.45	7.49
Nov	7.05	7.09½	6.96	7.05	7.02
Jan	7.08½	7.14	7.01	7.09½	7.05
Mar	7.13	7.18	7.07	7.15	7.10
May	7.12	7.21	7.09	7.17½	7.12

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	25.60	25.65	25.00	25.55	25.50
May	25.95	26.05	25.10	26.05	25.75
Jul	26.18	26.25	25.25	26.25	26.00
Aug	25.85	26.20	25.10	26.20	25.75
Sep	25.65	26.10	25.10	26.10	25.60
Oct	25.20	25.60	24.70	25.60	25.20
Dec	25.15	25.30	24.70	25.25	25.00
Jan	25.00	25.30	24.70	25.30	25.00
Mar	25.15	25.35	24.85	25.35	25.20
May	—	—	—	25.35	25.10

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	230.00	231.00	224.70	229.50	230.00
May	235.50	236.00	229.00	232.80	234.50
Jul	237.00	237.00	230.50	235.00	235.50
Aug	234.00	234.50	228.90	232.50	233.00
Sep	216.00	216.00	211.00	216.00	215.90
Oct	193.00	195.00	190.60	194.00	192.00
Dec	190.00	192.00	187.50	191.00	189.00
Jan	190.00	191.00	187.50	191.00	188.00
Mar	190.00	190.50	187.50	190.50	188.00
May	189.50	191.50	189.50	191.50	189.50

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	—	—	—	479.00	478.50
Apr	481.00	484.00	477.50	479.50	479.00
May	482.00	485.50	482.00	483.50	482.50
Jun	486.00	489.00	482.30	484.00	481.20
Aug	491.50	493.50	487.00	489.50	489.00
Oct	496.00	498.50	493.00	494.50	494.50
Dec	501.00	504.00	496.50	500.00	499.50
Feb	506.00	508.50	503.00	505.00	504.50
Apr	511.00	513.00	508.80	510.00	509.60
Jun	517.50	518.50	513.50	515.00	514.70
Aug	522.60	523.50	518.50	520.30	519.80

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	38.85	39.20	38.77	39.00	39.85
Jun	41.12	41.42	41.00	41.30	41.05
Aug	42.05	42.40	42.05	42.40	42.80
Oct	42.55	42.85	42.55	42.70	42.50
Dec	43.60	43.75	43.50	43.70	43.45
Feb	44.45	44.47	44.35	44.45	44.25
Apr	44.80	44.90	44.80	44.82	44.80

Sales: April 3773; June 3590; Aug 1871; Oct 296; Dec 238; Feb 60; April 21.
Open interest: Awril 16976; June 14925; Aug 7868; Oct 2874; Dec 1547; Feb 896; April 579.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	34.85	34.97	34.70	34.90	34.70
Jun	37.30	37.60	37.30	37.47	37.15
Jul	39.17	39.57	39.12	39.40	39.10
Aug	38.60	38.97	38.60	38.70	38.55
Oct	37.20	37.45	37.10	37.20	37.20
Dec	37.72	37.85	37.65	a37.65	b37.60
Feb	37.90	38.00	37.80	a37.97	37.95

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Apr	36.75	36.80	36.75	b36.80	b36.75
Jun	37.25	37.50	37.25	37.50	—

Sales: April 1311; June 1621; July 665; Aug 272; Oct 115; Dec 18; Feb 7; April 1; June 1.
Open interest: April 5644; June 4319; July 2413; Aug 1472; Oct 938; Dec 321; Feb 101; April 13: June 0.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	59.45	59.60	59.00	b59.30	b59.85
Apr	51.05	51.05	50.30	50.70	51.25
May	48.10	48.10	47.15	47.50	b48.50
Jun	49.25	49.25	48.20	48.45	49.25
Jul	49.05	49.05	48.65	48.95	50.15
Sep	54.50	54.50	54.25	54.45	54.75

Sales: March 66; Arpil 111; May 102; June 19; Jul 2; Sep 4.
Open interest: March 423; April 707; May 425; June 110; Jul 12; Sep 33.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	51.15	52.00	51.15	52.00	b51.10
May	51.80	52.75	51.80	52.60	51.70
Jul	52.67	53.50	52.67	53.50	52.75
Aug	51.55	52.35	51.55	52.05	51.20
Feb	54.15	54.55	53.90	b54.40	a53.90
Mar	53.60	53.60	53.20	b53.50	a53.00

Sales: March 99; May 3500; July 784; Aug 132; Feb 36; March 1.
Open interest: March 629; May 4403; July 2724; Aug 1200; Feb 157; March 83.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

London Commodities

March 11, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
May	132.50	129	129.60-129.70	132.70-132.90
Aug	135.35	131	131.95-132	135.40-135.45
Oct	136.75	133.25	133.90-133.35	137.10-137.25
Dec	139	135.25	135.65-135.80	138 -139.25
Mar	142.50	139.25	139.55-139.60	143.50-143
May	144.75	141.75	141.50-141.65	144.75-145.25
Aug	147.75	144.95	144.90-145	147.75-148
Lots: 2,338.				
COCOA				
Mar	2355	2150	2310 -2320	2090 -2120
May	2315	2070	2245 -2248	2100 -2110
Jul	2285	2040	2209 -2209	2075 -2080
Sep	2220	2020	2150 -2155	2020 -2025
Dec	2116	1920	2060 -2070	1953 -1970
Mar	2068	1910	2022½-2027½	1900 -1920
May	2005	1900	1975 -2000	1855 -1900
Lots: 12,295.				
COFFEE				
Mar	3740	3600	3700 -3730	3530 -3550
May	3835	3615	3768 -3770	3565 -3570
Jul	3840	3630	3780 -3785	3581 -3585
Sep	3840	3600	3805 -3815	3585 -3590
Nov	3850	3681	3840 -3844	3600 -3620
Jan	3850	3620	3840 -3850	3530 -3540
Mar	3850	3650	3840 -3850	3525 -3530
Lots: 9,682.				

London Metal Markets

March 11, 1977

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	869 - 870	871 - 872
3 months	877.50- 878	900.50- 901
Cathodes: spot	859 - 860	862 - 863
3 months	887 - 888	890.50- 891
Tin: spot	6,205 -6,215	6,185 -6,200
3 months	6,355 -6,360	6,340 -6,345
Lead: spot	404 - 406	405 - 406
3 months	416 - 417	416 - 417
Zinc: spot	423 - 424	423 - 423.50
3 months	438 - 439	438 - 438.50
Silver: spot	278.70- 279.20	279.80- 280.20
3 months	286.40- 286.60	288.20- 288.40

Paris Commodities

March 11, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
May	1,165	1,138	1,160-1,168	+ 12
Jul			1,170-1,180	+ 10
Aug	1,185	1,160	1,185-—	— 3
Oct	1,220	1,210	1,220-—	+ 5
Nov			1,225-1,235	+ 5
Dec			1,230-1,235	— 25
Jan			1,230-1,245	— 10
Mar	1,260	—	1,260-—	— 15
May			1,260-1,270	— 20
Lots: 33.				
COCOA				
Mar	1,980	1,960	1,950-2,100	— 80
May	2,035	1,808	1,970-—	— 25
Jul			1,920-—	—255
Sep	1,945		1,945-1,950	—195
Dec			1,720-1,800	—250
Mar			1,670-1,740	—245
Lots: 237.				

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	89.80	90.10	90.10	87.00
Brussels	105.18	105.17	107.82	103.63
Frankfurt	132.59	133.11	141.59	132.11
London 30	415.80	413.80	415.80	358.60
London 500	186.62	187.25	187.25	184.46
Milan	68.16	68.27	74.05	67.07
Paris	94.50	93.80	102.90	93.20
Sydney	432.10	431.02	447.61	419.68
Tokyo (n)	377.42	378.33	384.14	375.24
Tokyo (o)	5010.65	5011.52	5086.70	4928.09
Zurich	305.10	304.10	311.10	302.80

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

March 11, 1977

	Price Yen
Asahi Glass	342
Canon	595
Dai Nip. Print.	565
Fuji Bank	281
Fuji Photo	820
Hitachi	209
Honda Motor	641
C. Itoh	290
Japan Air L.	2,550
Kansai El. P.	865
Kao Soap	847
Kirin Brewery	375
Komatsu	322
Kubota	347
Matsu Ind.	626
Matsu E. Wks.	633
Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	128
Mitsubi Corp.	499
Mitsui Co.	473
Mitsukoshi	438
Nippon Elec.	277
Sharp	419
Shiseido	1,260
Sony Corp.	2,730
Sumitomo Bk.	283
Taisho Marine	306
Takeda Chem.	247
Teijin	127
Tokio Marine	454
Toray	130
Toyota Motor	1,200

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 37

AmShipb, Am Sterlitz, BallyMfg, BankerTr pf, Carp Tech, Combd Com, Combust Eq, Frigitronc, Gearhart, GouldInc, Gould pf, IowaBeef, JerCenP 8pf, KCPL 3.80pf, Lukens Stl, Lynch CSys, MadSq Gar, Mobil, Norrisind wi, NorAm Coal, NSPw 4.10pf, NSP 10.36pf, Oak Ind, Oakind 1.75pf, Outlet Co, Reynold Ind, Reynlnd pf, RioGran pf, Skil Corp, Southdwn, Tri-Cont pf, Trinity Ind, UnPacCp, Wall Murr, Warnr Com, WarnC pfB, WnPac Ind

NEW LOWS— 7

Heublein, Interco Inc, Mercant Str, MorseShoe, OhEd 8.64pf, Purolator, WnAir lin

Toyota's Exports Rise, Nissan Reports Decline

TOKYO, March 11 (Reuters). — manufacturer, announced today that it exported a monthly record of 110,400 vehicles in February.

The previous high was last November, when exports totaled 110,200 units. Toyota's exports were 19 per cent up on those of February, 1976.

Nissan Motor Co. reported that its February exports declined by 6 per cent to 80,100 units from a year ago.

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) March 11

Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
(Continued from preceding page.)							
CramrE	.13t	68	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Crompt	.75a	5	5	16½	16¼	16½	
CenCPI	.40r	3	16	33⅞	30⅞	33⅝	— ½
CratcR	.36	25	43	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅜
CrystlO	.40e	13	97	14⅝	14	14½	+ ¾
CubicCp	.40	7	9	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
CurticeB	.80	6	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
D							
DCL		13	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
DWG	.49t	5	184	5⅞	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
Daniel	.18b	9	13	24	23⅝	23⅞	
Datapd		8	36	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
DayMin	.20e	19	57	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
DeJurA	.10e		1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
DeRose			1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
DelLabs	.36	7	2	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	+ ¼
DenTalE		10	89	11	10½	10⅞	— ⅛
Depsitr	1.52	6	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
DevCpA		7	15	6½	6½	6½	
DevonGp		11	z100	33¼	33	33¼	+ ⅜
Digicon			4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
DillardSt	.40	5	5	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Diodes			5	1	1	1	
DisFab	.10e	14	26	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
Diversey	.56	9	49	16½	15¾	16½	+ 1½
Dixilyn	.40e	6	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
DomePt		8	53	38	37⅝	37⅝	⅛
Domtar	.80	21	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
Donkeny	.28	4	2	8	8	8	
DrgFair	.40b	4	13	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Dunlop	.06e	5	2	1⅞	1 11-16	1⅞	+1-16
DurTst	.30b	8	13	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
Dynlctn	.06e	10	60	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
DynAm		6	46	5⅝	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
DynellEl		24	15	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
E							
EAC In		5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
EDG Inc	25c	3	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
EagleC			13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
EarthRes	1	7	39	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ¼
EasonO	.20b	17	29	50¼	49¾	49¾	
EstrnC	1.60	8	3	26¾	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
Ecodyn	.10e	11	49	16¾	16⅛	16¾	
Edmos			5	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
EDO	.10e	6	7	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ¼
EganM	.40	6	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
EhrenP	.20a	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
ElcorCp	.12	8	17	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅜
ElHose	.10r		5	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
ElAudD	.21t	11	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Electrog	1	6	5	14⅝	14¼	14¼	-
ElecEng	.28	6	6	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
ElecAm	1.20	8	8	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
EngyRs		9	3	6	6	6	
ErnstEC	.64	5	10	11	11	11	+ ⅛
EspeyMf		6	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
EssexCh	.32	6	213	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ½
EvanAr	.20r	11	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
ExecInd		4	15	12	11⅞	11⅞	
F							
FDIInc	.01e	10	13	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
FairTex			15	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	+ ¼
FairfNob			1	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
FairmC	.14e	15	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
FalconS	1	10	141	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝	+ ⅞
FamDolr	.20	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
FamlRec	.15e	4	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
FannyF	.50e	7	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
FashFab			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
FayDrg	.10e	11	40	16⅞	14⅜	14⅜	— 2½
FedMart	.40	5	2	14	14	14	
FedRes			133	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
Felmnt	.20e	18	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Felsway	.36	56	10	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅜
Fibrebrd wt			15	15-16	15-16	15-16	
Fidelco			2	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
FilmCpA			5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Filmwy	.05r	10	182	11⅜	11	11⅜	
FinGen	.40	6	5	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅜
FinGnA	.40		1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
FtConn	.25e	11	70	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
FstHrt pf	.50		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
FstSLSh		15	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
FlschrP	.48t	6	7	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Flagg			81	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Flagstaff		6	16	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
FlightSf	.09e	10	16	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
Flock			10	¾	¾	¾	+1-16
FlaRck		15	14	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
FlowGen		6	7	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Flowers	.60	6	7	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
FlukeJ		11	32	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ¼
FlyDiaO		9	137	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+ ½
Foodrm	.40	4	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Foodwys	.20	5	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Foote pf	2.20		1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
FordCan	5a	6	z100	86½	86½	86½	
ForestC	.05e	8	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
ForestLab		6	2	3	3	3	
FoxStaP	.50	10	55	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
FranklnRt			2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
FrankNu	.36	6	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Frantz	.80a	6	2	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Fresnillo	.40	54	4	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	¼
FriendFr		13	6	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
Frigtmp	.55t	6	19	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Frischs	.30b	8	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
FrontAir	.19t	4	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
G									
8¼	2	GRICp			37	3	3	3	
1½	1	GSCEn	.42c	10	2	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
7½	4	Galaxy		6	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
11⅞	7	Garan	.60	5	20	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅜
3⅞	1½	Garcia			2	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅞	Garland		4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11⅞	8⅝	GatesLrJet		3	33	9⅞	9½	9½	— ¼
2⅛	½	Gaynor			1	13-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
10⅞	3⅜	GenExp		19	883	11⅜	10⅜	10¾	+ ¼
4⅛	1¼	GnHous		4	84	2¼	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅛	¾	GnRecre			1	1	1	1	
3⅛	1½	Genge		6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	1⅛	Genisco		11	9	1½	1½	1½	
7½	2½	Gerber		6	8	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
8⅝	3⅝	GiantYel		94	55	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
10⅜	2½	Gladding			3	3⅛	3½	3½	
5⅜	2½	Glasrock			1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6½	3⅜	GlenGer	.16	100	2	5	5	5	
17	6¾	GlenDis	.44t	8	32	16¾	16	16⅛	— ⅜
19½	10⅞	Globeln	.70	6	14	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
13	9½	Glosser	.32	5	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
12⅜	4⅞	GoldnW	.36e	7	10	11	10¾	11	+ ¼
1⅛	½	Goldfield			16	¾	¾	¾	
4⅞	1⅝	GoodLS	.07r		1	2	2	2	— ⅛
8⅝	2⅞	Goodrich wt			19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
[illegible]	2⅜	GouldIT	.24e	27	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8½	6⅞	GrndCtl	.30	6	15	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	2⅝	GlAmInd		4	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	2⅜	GlBasinP		66	289	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
37⅝	25⅝	GlLkCh	.28	14	16	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
6⅝	2⅝	Greenmn		4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7⅞	4⅝	GREIT	.40	10	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15	10	GrossTlc	1	7	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
10½	6⅛	GrowC	.32b	6	4	9⅝	9	9	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅝	GuardC	.50	8	2	9½	9½	9½	
7¾	4⅝	Guilford	.20	4	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
34½	20⅞	GHOCan	1.08	7	8	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
7⅞	3½	Gulfstrm			2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
H									
14⅝	6⅝	HallsMot	.72	5	3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
7	3⅜	HampD	.15e	15	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8⅞	3⅝	Hampin		3	12	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅞	Hannfrd	.72	5	3	12⅝	12	12	
21⅜	16	Harland	.60	10	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	3½	HartfdZd			14	4⅝	4½	4½	
14⅝	10	HartzM	.30	11	8	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
1⅜	⅝	Harvey		6	1	15-16	15-16	15-16	
9⅞	3½	Hasbro	.05e	4	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	3	HawaiA	.10r	3	4	4	4	4	
12	5	HealthCh		10	13	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅜	HealthM	.30	4	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅜	Heinick	.10e	9	66	2⅛	2	2	
2⅛	1	HelmMfg			34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	HIGInc		31	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Highland			1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
8	3⅜	Hillhavn	.32	5	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅝	5½	Hipfrnic	.20	15	1	6	6	6	
7	2	HollyCp		10	60	6	6	6	
28¼	16⅝	Hormel	1.12	7	11	26¾	25⅞	25⅞	—¾
8⅝	4⅝	HornHar			7	5½	5⅜	5½	— ¼
8¼	5¼	HospM	.60e	27	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8⅞	4½	HousRon	.30	5	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
7⅝	4	HouseVI	.32	12	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅜	6¾	HosMInn		21	17	8⅛	8	8⅛	—⅛
60	32½	HouOilM	.80	22	884	48⅝	47½	47⅝	— ⅛
22⅛	12⅞	HowelC	.40	8	5	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
7⅞	3½	Howell	.15e	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
37	28⅛	HubellB	1.50	10	2	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ⅜
5½	3⅝	HuckMfg	.20	13	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
13⅝	6	Huffman	.50	4	2	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
4	2	HuntHlt	.15e	5	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
25½	16½	HuskyO	.80	8	267	24⅜	23⅞	24	— ⅛
5⅝	3	HycelInc		18	14	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
I									
18¼	3⅝	ICMR			12	5¼	5¼	5¼	
4¾	2½	ISCFin		19	45	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
8	4 3-16	ImpCh	.30e	6	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
4¾	1¾	ImperInd			10	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
26½	18½	ImpOilA	.86	10	8	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
3⅝	1¼	Inarco			1	2	2	2	
20¼	8½	Incotrm		13	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
2¾	1	InflightSv			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7¾	3½	Instron	.20		12	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
2½	11-16	InstrSys			128	15-16	⅞	15-16	
[illegible]	7¼	InsSy pf	.25e		10	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
3⅛	1⅛	IntegRes		5	28	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	+ ⅛
7⅛	2¼	Intrmed		10	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
14½	5⅛	IntlAlum	.50	7	24	13¾	13½	13⅝	
4⅛	1¼	IntlBnkrf		9	240	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
3⅛	1¼	IntFdSvc			14	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
3½	1⅛	IntFunrl	.05e	7	28	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
[illegible]	8	IntGenIn	.90	5	13	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
7½	3⅜	IntProtn		10	45	6½	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
9½	4⅝	IntSeaw	.25e	3	46	8½	7¾	8	— ½
1¼	1⅛	IntStrich			6	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
36	15⅛	IntSyCan	.25	6	46	27½	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
17⅜	9⅝	Interpool		7	16	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
18⅝	5	Interway		7	20	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ¼
19½	9¼	InvDvA	.20e	5	3	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	InvDvB	.05e	5	13	4½	4½	4½	
7	3⅝	InvRlTr			37	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
18⅝	13	Ionics		15	18	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	IroqBrd	.20	6	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16	13¼	IroqBrnd pf			7	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
4⅛	3⅛	IrvinInd	.16t	5	3	6⅜	6½	6½	+ ⅛
J - K									
14⅝	12½	Jacobs n		7	25	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜
10¾	4½	Jamswy	.05r	6	38	10⅝	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅜
12½	8¾	Jeannet	.40	6	1	12	12	12	

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅝	7⅛	JohnPd	.36	6	3	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ¼
4¼	2⅛	JuniperP		13	31	3⅜	3½	3½	+ ⅛
9¾	3¾	KTelin	.45e	5	10	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
6½	[illegible]	Kaisrind	.26	8	500	16½	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅜
8⅞	¼	KaneMill wt			2	4	4	4	
54½	45	KnGE pf	4.50		z40	52	52	52	
7½	4⅝	KapokT	10r	7	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	KayCp	.20	28	15	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ½
[illegible]	4¼	Kenwin	.34a	5	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
7⅝	4⅞	Ketchm	.10r	5	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
42½	12⅞	Kewanee	.72	17	571	43⅛	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅜
3¼	1⅜	Key Co			3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅜	Keystind	.30	5	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
4	¾	Kidde wt			3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ¼
2	1¼	KinArk		8	19	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
3	1⅛	KingOpt			3	1⅞	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
11	6½	KingRd	.20e	6	15	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
17⅞	8⅞	KirbyEx		9	43	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
5½	1⅝	Kr Mfg		9	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
5¼	1¼	KleerVu		4	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
10¾	4¼	Kleinerts		6	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
17⅞	13¼	KrickToy		8	30	15⅛	15	15	+ ¼
18	15½	Kollmr	.36	10	15	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ¼
7⅛	6⅛	KuhnStr	.10	5	27	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
L									
[illegible]	2⅛	LSE Ino	.10r	5	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
2⅞	5-16	LTVCorp wt			5	5-16	5-16	5-16	
4⅝	2⅝	LaBarge	.06	14	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
6½	4⅝	LaPoint	.20e	8	2	4½	4⅜	4½	
10⅜	5⅜	LaQuinta		7	39	10¼	8½	9⅝	— ⅛
11¾	6⅞	LalyRad	.26	7	12	7½	7½	7½	
2⅞	1⅛	Londmrk			5	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
4½	2½	Laneco	.12	4	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅛	LaTourB		9	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
10⅜	6⅜	LeaRon	.40a	7	1	10	10	10	
11⅞	7⅜	LeathCo	.50	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
29½	15	LeeEntr	.60	12	8	24⅜	24¼	24¼	— ¼
6½	3	LehighPr		5	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
7⅞	5½	LewisBF	.30	8	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
10	4⅝	LibtyFab		5	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4	Lightolr	.16	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅞	LincInAm		16	37	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
11½	4	LloydsEl		6	20	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
3	1⅜	LodgeS	.12e	5	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
19¾	13⅝	Lohmn	.80a	7	3	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	4⅜	LoewThe wt			145	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	
12⅝	4⅞	Logicon		9	77	13¼	12⅛	13¼	+ ⅞
3¼	1¾	Logistic	.06e	6	27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
23⅝	9	LaGenSv	.82	6	7	21⅜	21⅜	21¾	+ ⅜
7¼	1	LynchCp		3	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
3¼	1	Lynnwear			1	1¼	1½	1¼	
M									
9	2⅜	MPO		5	9	8	7⅝	8	+ ½
8¾	7	MWA	.40	12	2	7½	7½	7½	
1¼	½	Macrod		4	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¼	2⅝	Mammth		9	10	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
9½	3½	Mngood			1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
2	13-16	Marinda			3	1	1	1	—1-16
18⅝	17¼	MarkCtl	n.28	6	20	18	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
10⅛	4⅞	Marlene		3	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
6	3⅜	MarshFd			4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8½	4¼	Marshin		4	8	7	7	7	
18½	6⅜	Masind	.40a	5	9	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
39⅞	23⅜	Masnelin	.30	6	43	8	38	38	
7⅜	4	MaulBr	.14b	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅛	2½	McCulO		22	41	3⅛	3	3⅛	
22⅝	6⅞	McIntsh	.84	7	3	18	17¾	17¾	
4¾	1¼	McKeon			20	3¾	3⅜	3¾	⅛
14¾	10½	MeansF	1.08	8	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
3⅜	15-16	MedaInGp			14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
20½	14¼	MediaGn	.40	8	342	18	18	18	— ⅛
17	7⅜	Megolnt	.20	4	12	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
18¼	17½	MEMCo	1	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
12¼	8⅝	Metex	.30	4	25	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅜
19½	16½	Metpth		16	3	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
14½	9⅝	MichSug	1	7	105	12⅞	11¾	12	— ⅝
3⅜	2⅞	MichS pf	.24		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	9⅝	MidlGis	.28	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅞	Miller H		23	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	13¾	MillerWo	.60	10	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	
2½	⅝	MissnIT			10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
39	17¾	MoPfcR	1.46	7	2	38⅞	38⅜	38⅞	+ ¼
49½	24¾	MitchlE	.12	11	147	42¾	41⅛	42⅜	+ 2¼
10¼	3½	MiteCp	.20	7	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
33¾	6½	Molycrp wt			21	32⅜	32	32¾	+½
13⅛	8⅞	Moog	.60	7	3	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
6⅝	3⅝	MtgGth	.49e	33	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
6¾	3½	MottsSM		7	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
21½	14¾	MtVMll	1.20	23	10	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅛	4½	MovStar	.44	6	34	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ½
9½	3½	MultiAm	.20	9	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
N									
8¾	3⅞	Napco	.10e	7	2	8	8	8	
25	12¾	Nat CSS	.20	9	19	20⅝	20½	20½	
7⅞	5	NDistr	.16	4	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
2⅝	11-16	NatHlthE		7	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2⅝	½	Natind wt			22	⅝	9-16	9-16	
2⅞	1⅛	NKinney			880	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
10½	6	NtParap	.40	4	257	8¼	7¾	7¾	— ¾
13	6¾	NtPatent		28	167	12⅛	11⅞	12	
4½	2⅞	NtSilver	.15e	4	1	4	4	4	
6¼	1⅝	NatSyst		10	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	10	NatwHo	.36	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ¼
10⅜	3¼	Nelsner			2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
3¼	1⅜	Nelson LB		32	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
2⅛	1¼	NestLM			4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
34½	21¼	NENuclr	.50	11	14	29⅜	28½	28½	— ⅜
17⅛	10½	NHamp	.40e	11	4	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ¼
1⅞	½	Nidria	.04e	8	28	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
36½	15⅞	NMexAr		88	3	32¾	32½	32½	+ ¼
16⅞	9½	NProc	.63e	10	7	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅞	11½	NYTimes	.60	8	13	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
18⅞	6⅜	NewbEn	.20	5	23	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+ ¼
7½	3⅜	Newprk		6	143	6¼	5⅞	6	
3	1⅛	Nexus	.14t	6	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
15¼	11⅞	NiagFSv	.56	4	7	14	13⅜	13⅞	
5	2	NoelInd		5	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
13⅞	3⅛	Nolex		35	36	4⅛	4	4	
5⅛	2⅝	Nortek	.04	12	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14½	8	NorAmR	.7	9	15	14¾	14½	14½	
9¾	4 3-16	NorCdnO		11	108	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅜
55¼	45	NIPS pf	4.25		z130	55½	53¾	53¾	— 2½
5½	2⅛	NovoCp			2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11½	3	NuclDta		16	22	9¼	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	NumacO		23	15	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
O									
6⅜	3⅜	OEAInc	.20	10	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	6⅞	OakwdH	.09r	4	3	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
46	28¼	OhioB	2	4	34	41½	38¾	38¾	— 2⅜
12¼	6¾	OhSealy	.48	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10¾	4¼	Oilaind	.40e	9	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
51	31	OOkiep		13	z300	38½	38	38	— 1
2⅞	1	Ormand		24	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
16½	10⅞	OSullivn	.60	6	1	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
8	3¼	OutdrSp	.10e	5	19	7⅜	7½	7½	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅞	OzarkA	.10e	4	6	4⅛	4	4	
P - Q									
4½	1¼	PF Ind			12	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
18⅞	16¼	PGEpfA	1.50		10	17¾	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	12½	PGEpfD	1.25		5	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
15½	13	PGEpfE	1.25		5	15	14⅝	14⅞	+ ⅛
30¼	26⅛	PGEpfT	2.54		19	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅜
30⅜	26⅜	PGEpfS	2.62		25	31	30	30	— ¼
13⅝	11⅜	PGEpfH	1.12		7	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
29	24⅞	PGEpfR	2.37		12	7⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
25⅛	21⅛	PGEpfP	2.05		3	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
25½	20½	PGEpfM	1.96		9	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ¼
25¼	21¼	PGEpfK	2.04		9	24⅜	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
27⅞	23¾	PGEpfJ	2.32		4	27	26⅝	26⅝	— 1⅛
19¼	15	PHold pf	1.20		1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
52¼	43	PacLt pf	4.36		z40	50¾	50⅝	50¾	— ¼
54⅝	44	PacLt pf	4.50		z30	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	
20⅜	14½	PNwTel	1.32	9	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
35	22¾	PallCorp	.40	13	30	32	31¾	32	+ ⅜
2½	⅞	PalomrF		138	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
7½	3¾	PandelB		3	10	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6	3	Pantagt	.30	7	26	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
8⅛	4⅛	ParaPk	.20a	5	5	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
3⅜	1⅜	ParkEl	.10e		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
26¼	18½	Parsons	.80	5	9	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
5⅛	3¼	Patagon		7	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
9⅝	3¼	PatoC	1.20e	4	60	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
7	4	PeerTu	.20a	8	3	6	6	6	+ ¼
9⅜	4½	Pemcor	.20	5	7	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
2⅞	1¼	PennDix wt			10	1½	1½	1½	
10⅞	6⅞	PenEM	.60a	7	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	19	PenTr	1.20b	6	8	30⅛	30	30⅛	+ ⅛
7	3¾	PECp	.40t	5	13	4	3⅞	4	
14⅞	9¾	PenRIE	1.15	8	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ¼
1½	⅝	Penhron		7	2	1	1	1	— ⅛
17¼	11	PepCom	.60	4	4	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
8E	4⅞	Perini	.30a	4	8	7½	7½	7½	
8⅞	3⅛	Pertec		8	131	7	6¾	6⅞	
18⅞	6¼	PetroLe		11	44	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ¼
8⅛	5⅞	PhilLD	.63e	3	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
4⅞	2⅜	Phoenix			26	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅜	Piedmnt		4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2½	11-16	PioneerS			1	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	6	PionTex	.80	6	9	8¾	8¾	8¾	
6⅜	5⅝	PitWVa	.56a	10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
32	14⅝	PitDM	1.20a	5	31	26⅜	25	25⅜	+ ⅜
42½	28⅜	Pittway	.17e	11	3	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	
26¼	15⅝	PlacrDv	.80	14	5	21	21	21	
11½	6	PlantInd			16	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	11¾	Plantrn	.08	15	96	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	PlyGem	.51t	5	36	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
4½	1⅛	Poloron			62	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ¼
7⅞	5⅛	Polychr	.29t	8	7	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
15⅞	10	PrattLmb	1	7	8	13¼	13	13¼	
6½	4⅛	PrattRd	.30	6	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	19⅞	PrenHa	1.12	11	22	22¼	22	22	— ¼
4	2¼	PresRtA			2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
4⅛	1⅞	PresRtB			2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
20¾	6	Presley		11	112	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	— ⅜
18½	12⅞	Preston	.70	8	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
5¾	2¼	PrimMt	.12t	10	8	2⅜	2⅞	2⅜	
12⅜	8¼	PrpCT	1.20e	10	7	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
2⅞	1¼	PrdRIE	.20	88	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5	2¾	PrudBdg	.24	5	17	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
5½	2¼	PrudGp			11	5½	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
54	45¾	PSCol pf	4.25		z100	50	50	50	
7½	2¼	PulteH		6	45	6⅞	6½	6½	— ⅜
R									
2⅜	1⅛	REDM		7	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2¼	1¾	RET			23	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2½	1⅜	RSC Ind		8	30	2	1¾	1¾	
13	5	RLC Cp	.12a	5	8	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
5⅜	3⅛	Racon	.20a	5	9	4	4	4	+ ⅛
17⅞	6⅞	RaganB	.15e	4	51	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
22¼	13½	RanchEx		24	12	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
24	12½	RangrO		60	20	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
16½	10¾	Ransbrg	.80	6	25	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ½
6¼	2⅞	RathP			34	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
29⅜	13⅜	RaymPr	.50	18	2	27¾	27½	27½	
2½	⅞	Reading			35	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ¼
18	14¼	RealEst	1.40	13	1	15	15	15	
11½	5½	RlincT	1.15e	7	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
20⅜	12⅛	RltRef	2.15e	9	33	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ¼
3	1⅛	ReevesT			46	2⅛	2½	2½	
10⅞	8½	Regal B	.52	8	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
2	⅜	RelGrp wt			103	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
17½	11¼	RemAr	.80a	7	48	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
2⅞	⅞	RepHous			3	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
29¼	16⅞	RepNY	.88	5	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
21⅜	13⅛	ReschCtl	.08	12	74	19¾	19¼	19⅜	— ¼
24¼	14	Resistflx	.60	7	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
12⅜	2	Resrts A		20	36	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
2⅞	1	RestAssc			12	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	RibletPd		6	13	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	+ ¼
8	3¾	Richton	.26e	4	11	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ¼
24⅝	10½	RileyCo		7	54	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
16½	14⅝	Risdon	.40	10	3	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
29⅝	11⅛	Robntch			10	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
4⅞	2¼	Roblin		4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14¾	8⅜	Rockway	1	7	69	15⅜	14¾	15¼	+ ½
3⅜	1⅛	RoncoT		6	26	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅞	3	Ruddick	.12e	5	8	6	5⅞	6	+ ¼
7⅝	4½	Rudick pf	.56		4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
2½	1	Rusco			27	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
10	7	Russell	.40	4	1	8	8	8	
12⅝	5⅛	RustCft	.40	9	x22	12½	12	12	— ¼
25⅜	15⅛	RyanH	.50	10	2	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ¼
S									
9⅞	5⅛	SGL	.14r	7	11	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
17¼	12⅞	SGSe pf	1.70		x16	16½	16	16½	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅜	SMD		4	11	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
6⅝	4⅛	SSPInd	.33e	26	2	5	5	5	
14⅞	7¼	STPCp	.80	11	22	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
11¼	3½	Safetran		7	19	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅜
15⅜	8⅝	Salem	.89t	5	x14	12⅞	12½	12⅞	
10	6	SCarlo	.63e		52	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ¼
29¾	26	SDgo pf	2.68		4	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
14⅛	3½	SFrRE	.15e	74	11	11⅞	11¼	10⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Sargent		7	33	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
10⅜	5¾	SaundrL	.30	4	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	SchelbE	.56	10	7	7	7	7	
12	6⅞	Schemit	.60a	5	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
8⅞	5¼	Schrader	.30	8	8	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
3⅞	1¼	SciMgt	.09e	19	18	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
21¼	10¼	SciAtla		11	31	17⅝	17	17	— ⅝
36⅜	20¾	Scopein	.50e	5	z100	32¼	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
17	10¼	Scrivner	.7r	5	3	14	14	14	
21⅛	12⅝	ScurryR		11	3	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
9⅝	6½	SbdAlMil	.40	4	11	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
5½	2⅜	Sealctro		23	25	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
1½	½	Seaport		9	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3⅛	13-16	SecMgtn			7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8½	4⅛	SelasCp	.30	8	x2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
6⅛	3⅜	Semtch	.18t	9	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅛	3½	Servisc	.30	6	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
8⅞	2½	Servo		9	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
4⅛	2⅜	ShaerS	.25e	7	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
14½	10⅜	Sharon	1	7	10	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
4¼	1⅞	SheltrR			1	2	2	2	
33	20½	ShenanD		18	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
5½	1⅛	ShulmTr			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅝	5⅝	Sierrcin	.20	9	5	7¼	7¼	7¼	
14	8⅝	Sifcolnd	.50	4	1	9½	9½	9½	
8½	5⅝	Sigma	.20e	6	4	8	8	8	
9⅛	3½	Silo Inc		5	31	9⅛	9	9⅛	
10⅞	[illegible]	Simkins	.80	7	5	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	SitkinSR			2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4¾	1¾	Solitron			28	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅞	9¾	SonderBr	.32	5	2	10	10	10	
6½	3¾	Sorg Paper			1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅝	Soundsn	.40	5	19	12¼	12	12	— ¼
8⅞	6¾	SoestCap	.60	22	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	
13¾	11⅝	SCEd pf	1.06		8	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
19¼	15¾	SCEd pf	1.45		35	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
17⅞	14¼	SCEd pf	1.30		122	16¼	16¼	16¼	
28¾	24⅝	SCEd pf	2.30		10	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
27½	23⅛	SCEd pf	2.21		17	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ½
96	81¾	SCEd pf	7.58		140	93⅝	93	93⅝	+ 1⅛
104¾	91¼	SCEd pf	8.70		36	101¾	101¾	101¾	— 1¾
29½	9	SwstAir	.73e	6	39	25	24⅜	24⅞	
5½	2¼	SwtGFin	.20	5	17	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8⅝	5⅝	Spector	.10e	37	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
8½	3¾	Spencer	.08e	8	6	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ¼
9¾	5¼	SpencrF	.32	5	50	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4⅞	Splenfex	.48	6	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
8¼	4¼	StaffrdL		5	41	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
18	12½	StdAlln	1	6	8	18⅝	18½	18¼	+ ⅜
17½	13½	StdCoosa	.90	5	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅞	StdMetl	.50	16	9	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
11⅜	10⅛	StdMotA		7	14	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
10⅞	3¼	StdPacCp		5	115	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
26¼	15½	StdProd	1.20	7	11	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
1	½	StdPrud wt			5	13-16	13-16	13-16	
27⅝	21¾	StdShrs	.40r		7	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅜
15	8⅞	Stange	.12	15	71	14	11	11	— 3
19	11½	StarrtHo	.36	6	2	15½	15½	15½	
12⅞	7¼	Steelmt	.24b	4	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
2⅜	13-16	SterlEl		13	16	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3½	1⅜	SterlExt	.10	7	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
6⅝	2½	Stevcoknit		4	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
12	6¾	StrutW	.30	8	92	11¼	11	11	— ¼
7¾	4½	SueAnn	.24	8	12	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
23¼	13½	SunElec	.60	9	42	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
10¾	5⅛	Sunair	.45e	6	5	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
18⅜	8⅞	Sundanc	.20b	38	40	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
9½	5⅝	SunshJr	.28	7	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
17½	8⅛	SupFdS	.40	10	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
8⅛	4	SupIndl	.12b	7	8	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
4	1⅞	Susqueh		108	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
7¼	4⅜	Synaloy	.30b	5	19	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
36¼	18½	Syntex	.50	9	300	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
19¾	12¾	SyscoCp	.40	6	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
10⅛	4⅜	SystEng		22	22	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
T									
15⅞	10¾	TandyBr		4	16	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
27⅜	16½	Tasty	1.20a	8	4	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ½
1½	⅝	TechSym			6	13-16	13-16	13-16	
5	2⅛	TechOp			11	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
3¾	1⅜	TechTap		4	30	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
8⅜	3⅛	TeleCm	.36	4	28	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
18	8½	Teleflex	.32t	9	10	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
7⅛	2⅜	Tenna		6	7	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
8½	4¾	Tenneco wt			20	6¼	6	6¼	
3	1	TenneyEn		19	8	1½	1½	1½	
21½	10½	Teradyn		19	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
13¼	9	TerraC	.80	6	53	12⅞	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
7⅞	2⅜	Texstar	.07e	8	47	7⅝	7¾	7¾	
21⅜	10⅜	Textron wt			1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
3⅞	1½	Three D		4	15	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	

1976-77 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9	5⅜	Thriftimt			10	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
4⅛	2	Tidwell			1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27	11¾	Tokheim	.80	6	36	26	25⅝	25	+ ½
88	75½	TolEd pf	7.76		z140	86½	86½	86	— 1⅜
9⅜	6⅜	ToppsGu	.28	7	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
13⅞	8⅜	TorinCp	.80	7	15	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	TotalPet		8	55	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ¼
17	10⅞	Total pf	.70		2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	TransLux			3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅜	Tredwy	.05r	4	2	3	3	3	+ ⅛
15⅜	⅜	TriSMtr	.80	6	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
7⅜	3¾	Trico	.10e	9	6	7	6⅞	7	
4¼	1½	TubosM	.17e		410	3 5-16	3¼	3 5-16	+1-16
25½	16⅜	TurnrC	1.44	7	2	24	24	24	
5⅛	3	TwinFalc		7	17	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
U									
5¾	3	UIPCp	.16	6	8	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	UNA Cp		39	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅞	2⅞	URSCp	.20e	7	11	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅜	UVInd wt			91	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	— ¼
8⅝	3⅞	Unimax		22	88	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅜
10¼	8⅝	UnAirPd	.56	7	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
1½	⅜	UnBrand wt			75	7-16	7-16	7-16	—1-16
2⅛	1	UnFoods			134	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
2	½	UNatCp			11	2	1¾	2	+¼
¼	1-32	UNatCp wt			4	3-32	3-32	3-32	+1-32
7⅞	3⅛	UPieceD			5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅜	5¼	USBcpTr			3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
14½	8⅝	USFiltr	.28	9	418	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
9	5⅝	UnRltT	.83e	13	8	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
½	1-16	UnRltT wt			12	5-16	5-16	5-16	
5⅞	3½	USNtRs		5	44	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
3⅞	1⅜	USRdium		181	12	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
34	18	Unitek	.30	13	9	33	32⅞	33	+ ¼
15¾	7⅛	UnityBuy		6	8	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
17⅜	4¼	UnivRs	.20e	15	39	15⅞	15⅜	15½	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	UnivRun	.52	5	11	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
V									
9⅜	6	VallesSt	.42t	7	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	VLDvC	.02e		14	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	5¾	VanDorn	.44	6	9	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
25⅜	21½	VermntA	.32	8	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	2⅜	Vernitron		12	50	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ¼
4⅞	1⅞	VintageE			9	2½	2½	2½	
3¾	2	Vol Mer		4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
16¾	7⅜	Voplex	.72a	5	12	15	14¾	15	+ ½
5⅛	1¾	VulcnCp		2	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ¼
11¼	6⅞	Vulcinc	.50	4	21	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
W									
6	2⅜	WTC Inc	.10	12	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
26½	15½	WUIInc	.80	8	15	24½	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
13¾	3⅞	Wabash	.25e	7	3	11¾	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	5¾	Wacknhl	.40	7	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	2¼	Wainoco		18	154	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
24⅞	14⅛	WalcoN	.50b	6	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
20	10¼	WangLb	.12	13	19	17⅞	17⅜	17½	— ⅜
16¾	9¾	WangLB	.22	12	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ¼
5¼	2	Wards Co		5	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	3	WarnC pf	.05		49	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
25⅝	14¼	WRIT	1.76	15	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
3¼	1⅜	Weiman		4	11	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9¼	4⅛	WstFinl	.15a	5	19	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Whippny	.20	42	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
7	4½	Whitaker	.40	5	8	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	
3¼	1⅞	Whitehall		7	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	⅜	Whittakr wt			10	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
6¼	1⅞	Wichita		14	112	5⅛	4¾	5	+ ⅜
4⅝	2⅞	WilsonBr	.30	5	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
4¼	1½	WinstnM		9	13	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5¾	3	Wood Ind			1	3½	3½	3½	
11⅞	5½	WorcstC		28	6	8	8	8	+ ¼
6½	3⅛	Wrather	.05e	13	10	5	5	5	
1¼	⅜	WrightH		13	16	1	15-16	1	+1-16
12½	7	Wynnin	.30	5	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
13¾	9½	WymBn	.56	8	8	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
X									
20⅝	12	Xonics		12	7	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Z									
10	7⅜	ZeroCo	.36	6	3	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
12	4½	Zimmer	.06e	8	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.n

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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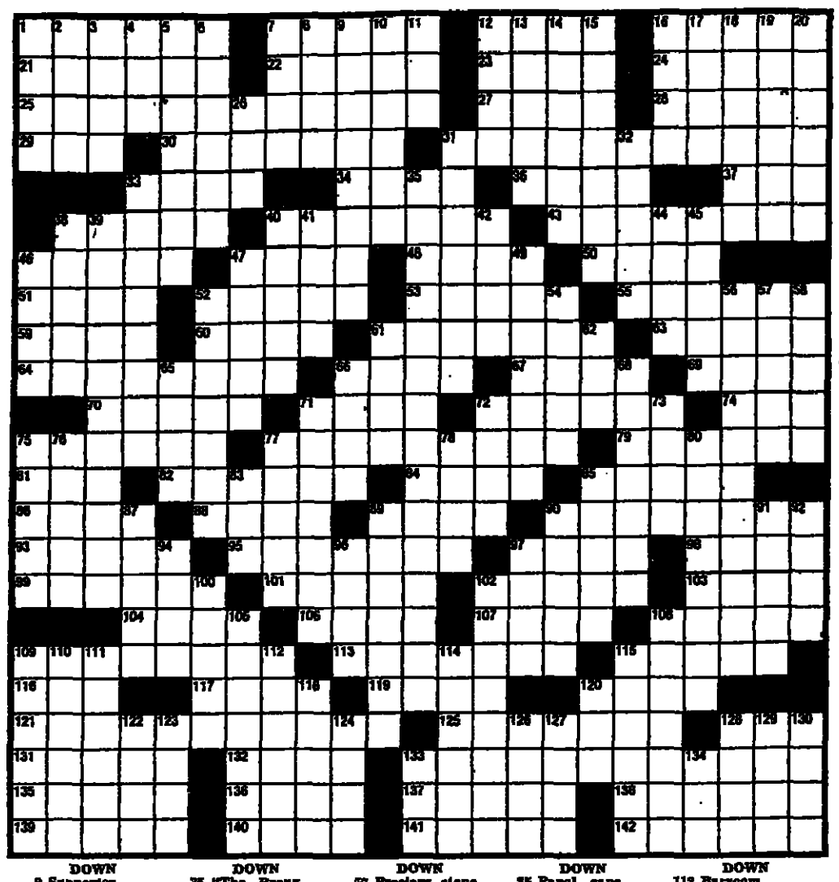
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19 Physically fit
20 Headlands
26 O'Neill play
31 Putti
32 Inform
33 *Rhyme opening*
35 *"The Bronx is up, but ——"*
38 Blithe spirit
39 Ammo of '76
40 Handbill
41 Leather strip
42 Vault
44 *Gov. Casire of Arizona*
45 Beginning
46 Vary, in Vichy
47 Blended
49 Protract
52 Librarian, at times
54 Beer ingredient
56 *Attitudinize*
57 Precious stone
58 Caesar, e.g.
61 Bop on the head
62 What subs do
63 Chemical element
66 All-Star game time
68 Feverish
71 Pushcarts
72 Sex
73 Darn it!
75 Kind of deck
76 Relative
77 Lasts
78 Soldier
80 Bobolinks
83 *Cut off*
85 Papal cape
87 Clouis the hall
89 Desert
90 Red-eye
91 Smart
92 Eucalypt
94 Pakistani people
96 Unfortunate
97 Republic of Africa
100 Sea duck
102 Fared away
105 Al Pacino film
108 Outstanding
109 Preoccupy
110 Ribbed fabric
111 *N.C.O.'s order*
112 Barroom
114 —— hers
115 Catcalls
118 Balm
120 Sloth, e.g.
122 Rockies' opposites
123 Gaelic
124 Links places
126 Hindu deity
127 Rural spot
128 British antitank gun
129 Roster
130 Cameo stone
133 Neckpiece
134 A.L. team

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

S	H	A	C	K	S		B	O	A	T		C	O	M	F	I	T
S	L	U	R	V	E	R		P	O	N	C	E		O	L	E	A	R	I	A
M	I	M	I		M	S	T	L	O	U	I	S		T	E	N	U	R	E	S
S	C	O	O	T	S		K	I	T	S		T	H	I	E		T	S	A	R	S
	E	M	S	E		J	O	E	L		M	A	E		S	O	T				
		O	R	D	O		B	A	J	A		A	T	T	R	A	C	T	S			
A	D	A		I	O	S		S	C	U	R		B	M	O		I	O	O	I			
C	O	T	T	A	G	E		E	S	C	E		A	M	A	D	E	U	S			
U	R	S	A		C	H	A	S	T	E	N		I	A	L		O	R	I			
P	I	E	A	S		A	E	S		G	A	I	L		S	C	O	T				
	C	A	R	M	E	N	T	H	R	O	U	G	H	T	H	E	D	Y	E			
		T	E	T	I		C	A	D		M	A	M		S	E	E	D	S			
W	O	E		L	O	D		A	D	U	L	A	T	E			A	L	G	A	
A	R	G	A	L	I	S		M	I	N	O			K	I	N	D	L	E	D	
A	L	A	I		L	E	S		C	O	D	A		N	C	O		S	R	A	
C	O	L	D	F	E	E	T		A	V	E	R		O	A	R	S				
		A	R	S		A	L	L		S	I	L	T		T	I	A	S			
A	N	I	M	A		A	G	E		S	T	A	Y		S	H	E	R	P	A	
N	I	N	E	P	I	N		M	A	N	O	N	S	U	P	E	R	M	A	N	
S	C	R	A	P	E	D		O	P	I	N	E		G	A	R	R	E	T	T	
	E	E	L	E	R	Y		W	O	P	E			I	N	N	A	T	E		

WEATHER

	L	H	
ALGARVE	15	59	Clear
AMSTERDAM	9	48	Rain
ANKARA	4	39	Rain
ATHENS	13	55	Overcast
BEIRUT	16	61	Clear
BELGRADE	15	59	Clear
BERLIN	14	57	Clear
BRUSSELS	9	48	Rain
BUCHAREST	9	48	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14	57	Clear
CASABLANCA	21	70	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	17	63	Overcast
DUBLIN	7	45	Showers
EDINBURGH	10	50	Rain
FLORENCE	14	57	Rain
FRANKFURT	15	59	Clear
GENEVA	8	46	Rain
HELSINKI	3	37	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	8	46	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Overcast
LISBON	9	48	Showers
LONDON	11	52	Rain
LOS ANGELES	14	57	Clear
MADRID	11	52	Cloudy
MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
MILAN	10	50	Rain
MONTREAL	3	46	Clear
MOSCOW	2	36	Cloudy
MUNICH	13	55	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12	53	Clear
NICE	13	55	Showers
OSLO	1	34	Cloudy
PARIS	14	57	Cloudy
PRAGUE	13	55	Cloudy
ROME	15	59	Overcast
SOFIA	—	—	Unavailable
STOCKHOLM	6	43	Cloudy
TEHRAN	16	61	Clear
TEL AVIV	18	64	Clear
TUNIS	21	70	Clear
VIENNA	13	54	Clear
WARSAW	13	55	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	28	84	Clear
ZURICH	13	55	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings. U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

March 11, 1977

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Bearbond SF850.10
— (d) Canbar SF796
— (d) Grobar SF629
— (d) Stockbar SF874

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.
— CHF Fund SF24.50
— Crossbow Fund SF6.02
— ITF Fund N V $7.90

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (W) Capital Int'l $14.93
— (w) Capital Italia S A $7.65

CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF270.50
— (d) Canasec SF518
— (d) C.S Fonds-Bonds SF75.25
— (d) C.S Fonds-Int'l SF97.75
— (d) Energie-Valor SF89.25
— (d) Ussec SF680
— (d) Europa-Valor SF124.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra DM19.10
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond DM76.20

FIDELITY:
— (W) Fidelity Amer. Assets $19.26
— (d) Fidelity Dur. Sves. Tr $54.77
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $17.91
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $34.79
— (w) Fidelity World Fd $12.60

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED
— (W) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $36.26
— (w) G T Dollar Fund $8.19

JARDINE FLEMING
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $58.62
— (r) Jard Sth East Asia $12.36

LLOYDS INT. MGT. cp 179 GENEVA 11
—+(W) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF435.50
—+(W) Lloyds Int'l Income SF854.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.
— (W) U.S Dollar Fund $101.08
— (W) Sterling Fund $102.10

SEPRO:
— (W) Sepro (N.A.V.) $12.24

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parton Sw. B. Est. SF1.564.50
— (r) Securswiss SF964

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF468.75
— (d) Interselor SF96.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF414.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF206.50
— (d) Univ Bond Select SF88.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF93.46

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
— (d) Amca U.S Sh SF23.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF74.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF61.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF7.11
— (d) Foreca Swiss Sh SF94
— (d) Globinvest SF64.50
— (d) Pacific Invest SF83
— (d) Rometac-Invest SF329
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF147
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF176

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds DM14.25
— (d) Europafonds DM37.00
— (d) Unifonds DM17.50
— (d) Univerta DM41.20
— (d) Unispecial I DM82.25

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $8.92
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEF) $8.10
Austral Select. Fd $1.36
(w) Browninvest $13.39
(d) Capital Reinvest LF1,191
(d) Citadel Fund $2.84
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd $913.84
(w) Convert Fd Int A Certs $8.18
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $13.36
(d) Convert Bond Fd N V $9.42
(w) D.G.G. $38.87
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div) $0.85
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $13.73
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $11.86
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,072
(w) First Interv'l Fd $132.06
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. $130.97
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $26.41
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr LF1,300
(d) Formula Selection Fd SF70.20
(d) Fonditalia $9.55
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interna DM43.34
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div) $0.84
(w) Future Australia Fd Aus.$7.92
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $7.81
(w) Harding Intl Fd $9.18
(w) HausmannHldgs. NV $1.715 S/S
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet $35.37
(d) Isofund $9.89
(d) Interfund S.A. $6.66
(w) Intermarket Fund $123.97
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $23.40
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $5.36
(r) Invest Atlantiques $23.25
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund $7.80
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $5.94
(r) Japan Growth Fund $19.00
(d) Japan Selection Fund $48.20
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $21.98
(d) KB Income Fund LF1,601
(d) Klemwort Benson Int F $11.30
(w) Klemwort Benn Jap F $24.72
(r) Leverage Cap Hold $32.60
(w) Lexfund $19.35
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd $39.39
(d) Mediolanum Bel. Fund $9.31
(d) Newirth Int'l Fund $1.27
(d) Newirth Inv Fund $2.81
(w) Nippon Fund $49.51
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund $6.08
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd $5.81
(w) N.A.M.F $58.76
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $22.04
(d) Renta Fund LF2,003
(d) Rentinvest LF857
(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.54
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF67.10
Share Realty N V SF18.51
Share International N.V $4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund DM83.20
(d) Soros Fund $313.67
(w) Talent Global Fund $9.44
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. (Sea) $30.19
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N V $41.40
(w) Transpacific Fund $23.04
(w) United Cap Inv Fd $2.98
(d) U.S Trust Invest Fd $10.24
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.71
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,271.35
(w) West Proprietary N V $1,435.47
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $400.26
(w) Worldwide Securities $51.51
(w) Worldwide Special $3,725.04

DM — Deutsche Mark. * — Ex-dividend. ‡ — New. N.A — Not available; BF — Belgian francs. LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices. s — Asked; b — bid. Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split.

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BOOKS

HAYWIRE

By Brooke Hayward. Alfred A. Knopf. Illustrated. 325 pp. $10.

Reviewed by John Leonard

IN the summer of 1954, two years after she had appeared on the cover of Life magazine, Brooke Hayward was 17 and got a driver's license. She and her Hollywood girlfriends went riding: "With me at the wheel, Josie Mankiewicz, Jane Fonda and Jill Schary spent the better part of July and August zooming around Los Angeles on the trail of Marlon Brando. Although my optimism never flagged, the closest we came to him was the night I took everyone downtown on the half-finished freeway to see 'Viva Zapata!' in a flea-bitten movie house. I was in such a rush to get us there that I drove, whenever traffic was bad, along the sidewalks. The others wouldn't get back in the car with me for a week."

Although the "others" are not important in this book, a certain creepiness, a fateful tic, attends the mention of their names. We all know Jane Fonda, or think we do. Josie Mankiewicz would grow up to be Johanna Davis and write a fine novel, "Life Signs," about a woman falling apart. A year after the publication of that novel, while on a New York City sidewalk with her children, she was killed when a cab ran over a curb. Jill Schary would grow up to be Jill Robinson and write "Bedtime Story," a memoir of drug addiction and alcoholism, of dependency and self-destruction, so scary that one was afraid to finish it, afraid of what the ending might be. Was the Hayward derangement contagious?

As for Brooke Hayward, oldest child of the agent-producer Leland Hayward and the actress Margaret Sullavan, this is how she described herself at her sister's funeral, only six years after she had been navigating the streets in search of Moby Brando: "I'm the daughter of a father who's been married five times. Mother killed herself. My sister killed herself. My brother has been in a mental institution. I'm 23 and divorced with two kids."

What on earth happened? "Haywire" unblinkingly reports on the end of a joyride. It is an account of a waste of beauty and talent so extravagant, of a mismanagement of emotions and responsibilities so stupid and unrelenting, that one stares at the evidence as though it were some surreal smear: arbitrary, sullen, inexplicable, parodic. "Haywire" is also, I hope, an exorcism.

How, simply, do you cope with the fact that your parents were unfit for parenting? For Brooke, Bridget and Bill, early childhood was a dream of privilege, a wonderful movie—mother and father like dolls on a wedding cake; the "playhouse" in southern California, with nurse, tutor, butler, cook and chauffeur. Like any Eden, it came with a built-in curse, a trapdoor. Daddy left.

Leland Hayward, manager of the careers of such as Garbo and Hemingway, Judy Garland and Fred Astaire, Lillian Hellman and Boris Karloff, managed himself into one casual marriage after another, until he arrived at the nanny-with-class for whom his febrile good looks, damp sensitivity and weak stomach had been looking all his life: Pamela Digby Churchill Hayward, now Harriman, who is portrayed in "Haywire" as a sort of playlady of the Western world. Hayward's idea of being a father was to send his son to a mental institution in Topeka, Kan., when 16-year-old Bill wanted to quit school.

Margaret Sullavan—"Only Yesterday," "So Red the Roses," "Next Time We Love," "The Moon's Our home," "Dinner at Eight"—was no slouch at marrying, either. Before Hayward, there had been Henry Fonda and William Wyler. After Hayward there was Kenneth Wagg. If Hayward managed talent, Miss Sullavan managed lives: Everybody's, but especially those of her children. Motherhood was her command performance. She would teach them to cut off the heads of chickens. She made them live on a farm in Connecticut in a condition of permanent allergy. She made them hate her.

They were pretend-adults, miscast; both in love's name. They are not forgiven by their daughter. Rightly. Did Hayward work himself to death? Probably. Did Sullavan commit suicide? We are not sure. Nor are we sure of Bridget, who seems to have found in her long silences, her wounded privacy, an epileptic disposition. Certainly she died of lack of hope.

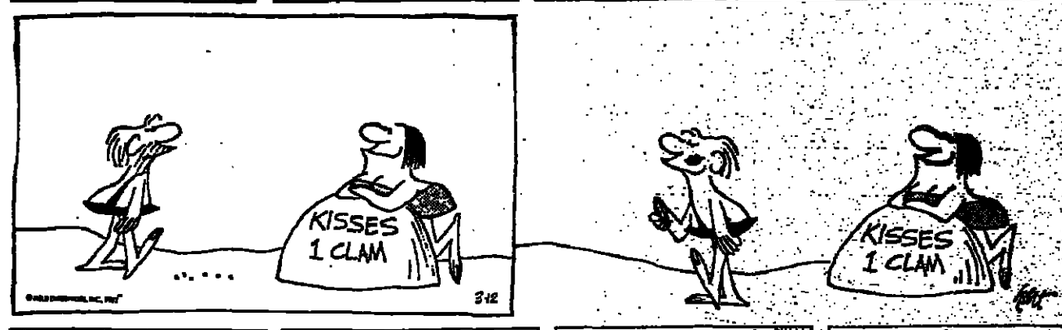
Of Brooke, we learn the least. Of her two marriages—the second, to Dennis Hopper—ended like the first, in divorce—and of her children, we learn nothing at all. She has modeled, and acted, and written. She writes, in fact, marvelously.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

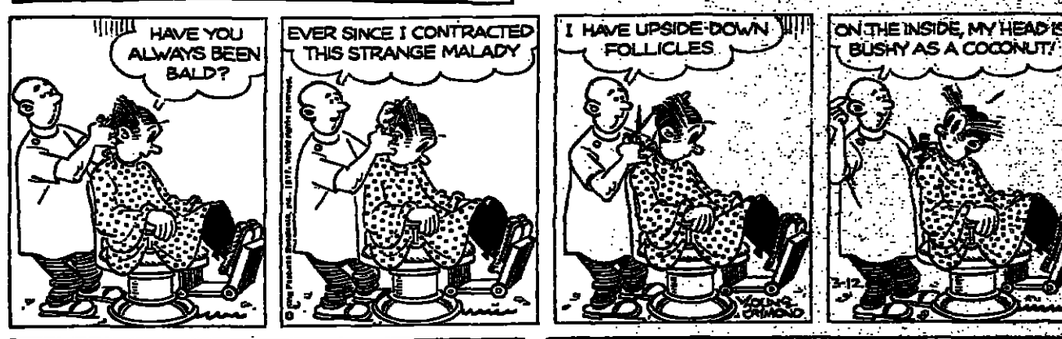
PEANUTS



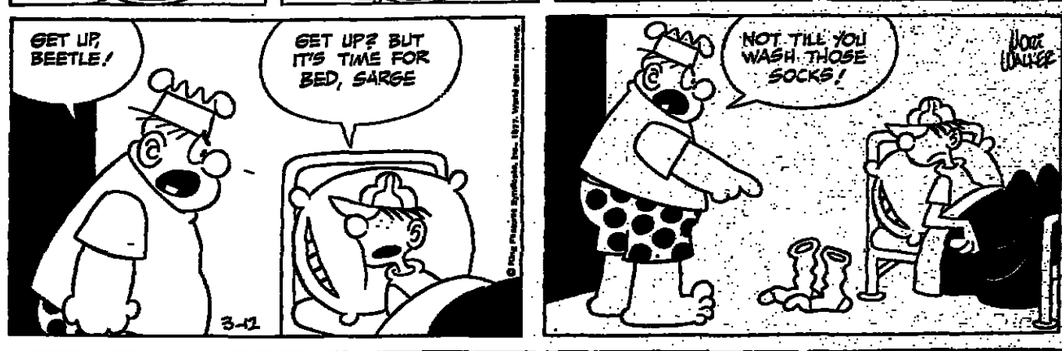
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PIGER

UNERP

TEFNIC

YASMID



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: AN _____ (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: FANCY BASIC POORLY SUNDAE
Answer: Where you might put your best suit forward—IN CARDS

DENNIS THE MENACE



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"Printed in Great Britain"

هكذا من الأصل

Slugger Joins Oakland

ck Allen, A's Finley ited in Controversy

ORK, March 11 (UPI). ersial owner Charles O. ired controversial player en yesterday.

rse, with so much poten- ontroversy, commissioner ihn quickly grabbed cen-

as signed as a free agent Oakland A's after many eague clubs apparently d the former American Most Valuable Player more than he is worth.

gh everything was all and cream between Allen ey yesterday, Kuhn found er opportunity to engage g-running feud with the owner.

and Finley have been the mat—and court—over of Oakland ballplayers. hn said the acquisition of led to allay his suspicion ley is trying to liquidate

still not convinced he isn't o liquidate," Kuhn said. m not sure if he isn't o get out of baseball."

, as always, was tactful rent in his reply to Kuhn. ne, the man is a kook," said. "He is a 24-carat d I think it's grossly un- him to continue his per- endetta against me."

y said the acquisition of 3, was the first of several e expects to make in re- g the A's.

has hit 346 home runs in -year major league career. ank God I'm here this day

ur Continues Be Domain Young Golfers

MI, March 11 (AP).—Andy joined the seemingly end- parade of previously-obscure men who are on the rise ardiom by shooting a 5-un- ar 67 for the first-round yesterday in the $200,000 Open golf tournament.

e powerful, 6-foot-4 Bean, a sophomore and only 23, cut gh the gusty, tricky winds a minimum of trouble and such standouts as Jack laus, Johnny Miller and nding champion Hubert en struggling in his wake on tough, 7,065-yard Blue Mon- course at the Doral Country

uce Lietzke, the young man has starred in Golf's over- g youth movement this year, y ran out of steam, how- and went over par for the time in 1977.

string of 26 consecutive ds at par or better came end on a 1-over 73.

an, who matched his career finish with a tie for fourth the Hawaiian Open last th, held a one-stroke lead Leonard Thompson, Miller r and career-struggler Bob son, tied at 68.

klaus had four birdies and agle—and six bogeys—in a y-erratic 73.

made enough birdies to have od round and enough bogeys ave a bad round, and I 't have either one," he said. ust didn't play well."

Odds Favor Yanks, Reds

ENO, March 11 (AP).— cinnati and the New York nkees are favored to meet the World Series, odds- kers said yesterday.

arrah's Racebook installed cinnati as a 6-5 favorite to eat as National League mpion, while the Yankees e 7-5 to win a second con- utive American League wn.

In division races, Cincinnati a 1-2 choice to win the Na- nal League West and Phila- lphia a 4-5 selection in the tional East. New York is in the American East and lifornia and Kansas City h 7-5 in the American st.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
adelphia	38	28	.594	—
on	33	33	.508	5 1/2
Knicks	30	35	.455	9
alo	25	41	.379	14
Nets	20	46	.308	18 1/2

Central Division

ington	39	26	.600	—
ston	38	26	.594	1/2
Antonio	38	28	.576	1 1/2
eland	33	30	.524	5
ota	27	39	.409	12 1/2
Orleans	26	39	.400	13

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

ver	42	23	.646	—
ton	39	26	.562	4
sas City	28	31	.516	8 1/2
ago	31	34	.477	11
ana	30	35	.462	12
aukee	22	47	.319	22

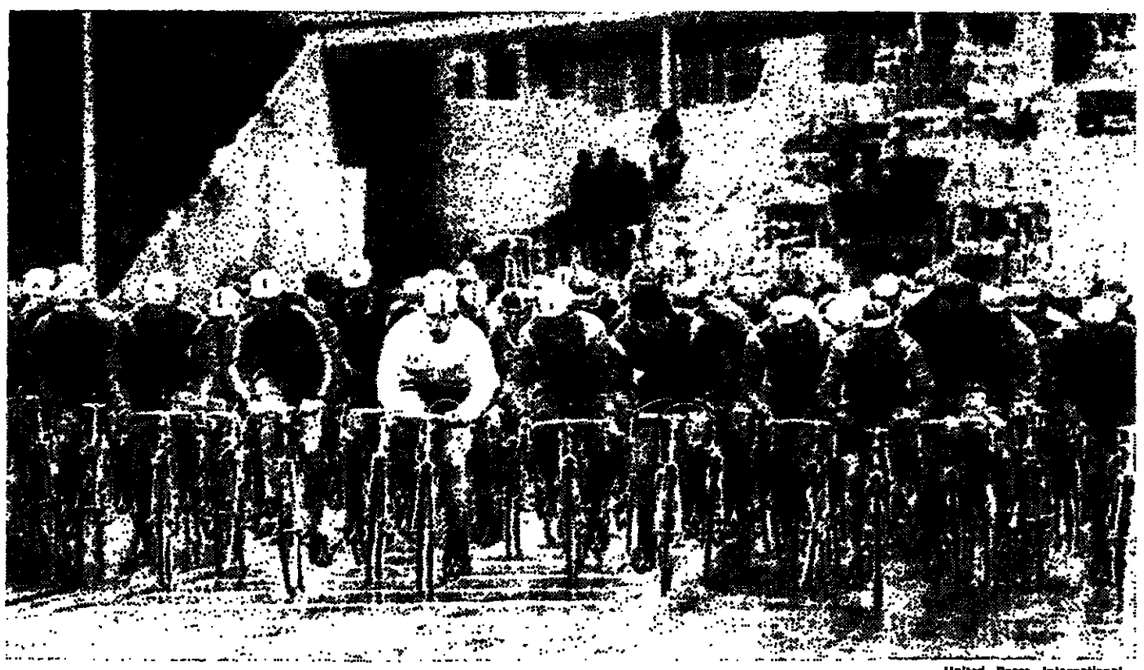
Pacific Division

Angeles	48	24	.625	—
land	39	28	.582	2 1/2
den State	28	39	.567	3 1/2
tle	33	34	.493	8 1/2
nix	26	39	.400	14 1/2

Thursday's Games

San Antonio 106, Cleveland 100 (Mullins 26, Gervin 24; Chones, Carr 22).

New York Knicks 108, Portland 104 (McAdoo 32, Monroe 24; Lucas 29, Hollins 27).



United Press International.

NICE CYCLING—A pack of 130 cyclists started out yesterday in the Paris-to-Nice race which is led by Belgian Freddy Maertens, who won both heats of the first lap after also having taken trial prologue. Belgian is favorite.

NHL Canadiens Back to Their Record Ways

MONTREAL, March 11 (UPI). —After two games without a victory, the league-leading Montreal Canadiens were back on winning ice last night and looking to rewrite the National Hockey League record book.

Jacques Lemaire and Rejean Houle each tallied twice and scoring leader Guy Lafleur picked up four assists last night as Montreal dumped the Colorado Rockies, 7-1, to set an NHL home record of 28 games without a loss.

The victory ran Montreal's home record for the past 28 games to 23-0-5, to better the 26-0-1 record set by the Boston Bruins in 1970-71.

The Canadiens now are looking to set other milestones. They need 15 points to better the NHL high of 127 they set last season. They need eight more victories to break the record of 58 they also set last season and they want the record for fewest losses in a 70-game or more schedule.

The record, 10, in a 78-game schedule, was set by Montreal in 1972-73. The Stanley Cup defending champions have only lost eight games this season.

Lafleur, whose four assists raised his league-leading total to 116 points, is looking to set an individual record. He is only nine points away from his personal best of 125, which he picked up last season to win the scoring title.

"It may be a little tougher for me from now on until the end of the season," the star right-winger said. "I know I'm skating well, but some of the clubs that we're coming up against are fighting for playoff positions and are really going to check me closely."

Lemaire and Houle each got the first of their two goals in the opening period to give the Canadiens a 2-0 lead. Doug Risebrough made it 3-0 early in the middle period before Wilf Paiement scored the Rockies' lone goal.

The Canadiens led 6-1 after two periods on Lemaire's second goal and goals by Larry Robinson and Bill Nyrop. Houle added his second goal at 2:22 of the final period.

The Canadiens, who also lead the league in fewest goals against (162), got another fine performance from Bunny Larocque, who shares goaltending duties with Ken Dryden. Larocque kicked aside 20 shots.

Bruins 10, Rangers 3

At Boston, Gregg Sheppard had two goals and an assist in a 1:55 span of the first period to start the Bruins on their largest goal rampage of the season, a 10-3 romp over the Rangers. The Bruins took a 6-2 lead after the first period, which was marred by 12 penalties and the ejection of Rangers' coach John Ferguson. After Boston's first goal, by Matti Hagman at 6:09, linesman Swede Knox was struck on the back of the head by a full, plastic water bottle thrown from the New York bench. The incident resulted in the first of two minor penalties assessed to the Rangers' bench in the first period.

Ferguson was ejected at 17:56 after climbing up on the dasher and shrieking at referee Bob Myers.

Blues 4, Red Wings 2

At Detroit, former Red Wing center Red Berenson scored two goals to lead St. Louis to a 4-2 victory for the Red Wings' sixth defeat in a row.

Flyers 7, Barons 2

At Philadelphia, Mel Bridgman scored two goals to spark the Flyers to a 7-2 victory over Cleveland. Bridgman started the scoring at 4:10 of the first period with his 18th goal.

Kings 6, Caps 0

At Inglewood, Calif., Rogie Vachon posted his eighth shutout of the season and Gary Sargent scored two goals to set a Kings' record for points by a defenseman in a 6-0 rout of Washington. Sargent's two goals came from the 40-foot range and gave him 47 points for the season, two more than the Los Angeles record set by Gilles Marotte in 1972-73.

Canucks 5, Black Hawks 0

At Vancouver, British Columbia, goalie Cesare Maniago turned aside 19 shots and five Canucks scored as Vancouver blanked Chicago, 5-0.



Associated Press.

Red Wings' goalie Jim Rutherford stops shot of Blues' Pierre Plante, right, and then is helped by teammate Rick Wilson, who tries to hold Plante from getting rebound.

Stockton Gives U.S. Lead in Cup Tennis Against Australia

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11 (AP).—Dick Stockton, playing in the No. 1 slot for the United States, fought back steadily last night for a 4-6, 7-5, 6-2 victory in a World Cup tennis match against Australian Tony Roche.

The triumph put the United States ahead of Australia, 1-0, in the best-of-seven series which runs through Sunday.

Stockton, 26, held his service at a critical point in the second set. With the set tied, 4-4, Stockton was behind 0-40 but then Roche hit long to keep up the American's hopes. Stockton followed with fine ground strokes and four aces to pull ahead, 5-4.

The set then went to 6-6, calling for a World Championship Tennis 13-point tiebreaker, which Stockton won, 7-6. He easily beat a tiring Roche, who was top-seeded for the Australian squad, in the third set. Roche, 32, won the opening set when he broke Stockton's serve in the third game.

The competition continues tonight with two singles, with second-seeded Jimmy Connors of the United States and Australia's No. 2 player, John Alexander. It will be followed by a match between the third-seeded players, American Brian Gottfried and Australian Ross Case.

Rome Open to Richards

MILAN, March 11 (AP).—Organizers of Rome's international tennis Open have indicated they are not opposed to the participation in the women's rounds of American Renée Richards, a transsexual.

Franco Bartoni, head of the organization of the Rome tournament scheduled for May 16 to 22, took a position on the controversial case after Richards asked for application blanks.

Richards, 42, has faced some opposition in playing women's tennis tournaments in the United States as she was asked to undergo chromosome tests. She also has struggled with bitter opposition from other women tennis players.

Bartoni, in an interview to the Milan sports daily Gazzetta dello Sport, emphasized that chromosome tests would not be required in Italy if she decided to come and compete.

However, he agreed other women players might have something to say against her performances in the Rome championships.

"For this reason, we plan to investigate the possible attitude toward Miss Richards among the other women players. Their advice would be taken into consideration, but would not be binding on our final decision," Bartoni said.

Rosewall Gains

LAKEWAY, Texas, March 11 (AP).—Ilie Nastase and Ken Rosewall mastered the turbulent winds and their young opponents yesterday to advance to the quarterfinals of the $300,000 Tournament of Champions tennis tournament.

Rosewall, 42, recovered from a first-set loss to defeat 24-year-old Wojtek Fibak of Poland, 1-6, 6-3, 6-2. Nastase played flawless tennis despite frustrating gusts of wind and eliminated American Bill Scanlon, 6-1, 6-1.

Slalom to Stenmark; Steve Mahre Second

HEAVENLY VALLEY, Calif., March 11 (AP).—Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden beat the field by more than half a second on the first run and then coasted to victory in an International Ski Federation men's slalom yesterday. The race did not count for the World Cup, which Stenmark leads.

American Steve Mahre had the fastest second run and moved from fourth after the first heat to second overall.

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Montreal	51	8	11	113	337	162
Pittsburgh	29	37	13	71	206	214
Los Angeles	28	35	13	69	229	266
Washington	19	38	13	51	185	270
Detroit	15	43	8	40	168	252

Adams Division

Buffalo	42	20	6	90	252	187
Boston	41	21	7	89	268	208
Toronto	30	27	11	71	261	237
Cleveland	21	36	10	52	196	237

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

Philadelphia	43	14	12	98	276	182
N.Y. Islanders	41	19	9	91	233	163
Atlanta	27	30	11	65	214	226
N.Y. Rangers	25	31	13	63	235	263

Smythe Division

St. Louis	29	32	7	65	196	225
Chicago	22	37	10	54	214	262
Minnesota	19	34	15	53	202	263
Vancouver	21	40	8	50	193	255
Colorado	19	38	11	49	194	252

Thursday's Games

Vancouver 5, Chicago 0 (Graves, Lever, O'Flaherty, Ververgaert, Sedlbauer).

Los Angeles 6, Washington 0 (Sargent 2, Dionne, Goring, Kozak, Williams).

Philadelphia 7, Cleveland 2 (Bridgman 2, Dornhoefer, Leach, Lopabarry, Macleish, Bennett, Hampton, Widing).

Montreal 7, Colorado 1 (Lemaire 2, Houle 2, Risebrough Nyrop, Robinson; Paiement).

St. Louis 4, Detroit 2 (Berenson 2, Lefley, Patey; Libett 2).

Boston 10, NY Rangers 3 (Sheppard 2, Hagman, Forbes, Cashman, Marcotte, Middleton, Menab, O'Reilly, Ratelle; Greschner, Hodge, Tkaczuk).

WHA Result

Thursday's Game

Edmonton 4, Indianapolis 3 (Russell, Callighen, Piet, Connelley; Peacosh, Leclerc, MacDonald).

The Test of the Century in Australia

SYDNEY, March 11 (UPI).—Commentators have called it "a continuation of the 100 Years War," but martial metaphors are common when describing the cricket matches that have been played between England and Australia.

Tomorrow, intrnational cricket's two oldest protagonists will step onto the Melbourne Cricket Ground to play the Centenary Test celebrating 100 years of test matches against each other.

It was in 1861 that an English cricket team first visited the fledgling British colony of Australia. Two years later, an enterprising Melbourne firm of caterers, Spiers and Pond, became the first sponsors of an international cricket tour when they approached the English county club Surrey to send a team to Australia, where cricket had been flourishing on an organized level since 1838 with the founding of the Melbourne Cricket Club.

The tour, despite the difficulties of traveling in Australia, was a financial success and Spiers and Pond made a tidy profit reported at £11,000.

James Lillywhite brought his own side of mixed professionals and amateurs to Australia in 1876-77 and found the standard of cricket "amongst the colonials" had been improvd by the three previous tours when England had played only local teams and usually beat them.

Lillywhite was persuaded by the Melbourne Cricket Club that the colonies had earned the right to meet England on a national level and the first "Australian" team, picked from the best players of Victoria and New South Wales, met the Englishmen on the Melbourne Cricket Ground on March 15, 1877, in what was to become known as the first Test match between the countries.

Australia won the historic encounter by 45 runs but lost the return match by four wickets.

But the colonies had won their claim to cricketing equality with the mother country and regular tours became fully established.

The fruits of three years' planning will appear tomorrow when the two countries meet for the 225th time on the Melbourne Ground, enlarged and renovated for the 1956 Olympic Games.

Sports-mad Melbourne is jammed with fans and commentators from the cricket-playing countries of the world, England, Australia, South Africa, India, Pakistan, the West Indies and New Zealand.

Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, on a tour of Australia to celebrate the 25th year of the Queen's reign, will be there to cheer on the Englishmen and Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser will join 100,000 Australians, who will fill up the huge arena—the largest cricket ground in the world.

Nearly 200 former great Test players—70 Englishmen and about 130 Australians—have been invited to attend the match as guests of honor by the Australian Cricketing Board of Control, with all expenses paid.

The list of those who accepted reads like a cricketing "Who Who's."

Sir Donald Bradman of Australia and Sir Leonard Hutton of England, both of whom were knighted for their services to cricket, head the lists.

Harold Larwood, the fearsome fast bowler of the England team that toured in 1932-33 and who has lived in Sydney for some years, will attend.

That tour was the nastiest ever when Larwood, using "bodyline" bowling, had the Australian batsmen dodging and ducking as the ball whizzed by their heads.

Three million persons are expected to watch the five-day match (one extra day alowed to ensure a result) on a nationwide television hookup.

A cigarette company has sponsored the match with $9,800 for the winning side and $4,900 for the losers.

Of the 224 tests played, 66 have been drawn, Australia has won 87 and England 71.

Opens Against Louisville

In Name Only, UCLA Is Standout for NCAA

NEW YORK, March 11 (UPI). —Even in a season when there supposedly are no standouts in the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament, one name stands out from the rest of the 32-team field—UCLA.

Michigan enters the tournament as the nation's top-rated team and San Francisco came within one game of finishing the regular season as the only undefeated major college

But UCLA considers the tournament its personal property, and rightly so. The Bruins won 10 of the last 13 NCAA championships and 48 of their last 50 tournament games.

In the last 13 years, the Bruins have failed to reach the semi-finals only once. Contrast that record with teams regarded as perennial powers. During that same span, North Carolina has reached the final four only three times, Kentucky twice, Marquette once, Notre Dame and Maryland never.

Coach Gene Bartow's first season with the Bruins last year was considered a failure by many because UCLA was beaten by Indiana, the eventual champion, and finished third.

This is the type of pressure under which Bartow must work and, although he says he has coped better this year, the burden never seems to get any lighter.

The fourth-ranked Bruins play a first-round game against No. 13 Louisville tomorrow at Pocatello, Idaho.

And Louisville coach Denny Crum, who was assistant coach at UCLA during the John Wooden years, helped apply a little more pressure to Bartow by calling the Bruins "the most talented basketball team in the country. Why they're so deep in talent, they've got two or three high school all-Americans riding the bench."

The Bruins, who finished the regular season with a 23-4 won-lost record, also have the college player of the year in 6-foot-7 forward Marques Johnson.

The 21-6 Cardinals are led by Wesley Cox and spectacular freshman Darrell Griffith, but 6-8 forward Larry Williams is hampered by a foot injury.

Top-ranked Michigan, 23-3, plays Holy Cross Sunday. No. 2 San Francisco goes against sixth-ranked Nevada-Las Vegas at Tucson, Ariz., Saturday.

St. Bonaventure Gains Revenge Against Rutgers

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP).—St. Bonaventure's Glenn Hagan waited a year for another shot at Rutgers. He got it last night—and beat Rutgers with a last-second shot.

"I'm tired of seeing a team hit the last shot and beat us," Rutgers coach Tom Young said after Hagan's field goal just before the overtime buzzer pulled cut a 79-77 victory for St. Bonaventure in the first round of the National Invitation Tournament.

It was the third time this season the Scarlet Knights were beaten on a last-second shot. Hagan was happy that he pulled the trigger on this one.

"I wanted to play against Rutgers... I was waiting for this game," said Hagan, who remembered when the Bonnies had a chance to spoil Rutgers' perfect season last year, but buckled under a late rally by the Scarlet Knights.

Alabama defeated Memphis State, 80-63, and Massachusetts nipped Seton Hall, 86-85, in other first-round NIT games, completing the quarter-final field for the 40th annual tournament.

In Monday night's quarter-final games at Madison Square Garden in New York, Alabama will play Virginia Tech and Illinois State will face Houston. Tuesday night, it will be Villanova against Massachusetts and St. Bonaventure vs. Oregon.

Reggie King scored 26 points and a quick, tenacious defense turned a close game into a rout as Alabama, the nation's 12th-ranked team, beat Memphis State at Birmingham.

Mark Donoghue's layup with 5 seconds left lifted Massachusetts over Seton Hall at Amherst, Mass.

College Basketball

TOURNAMENTS

National Invit. Tournament
(First Round)
Alabama 80, Memphis St. 63.
Massachusetts 86, Seton Hall 85.
St. Bonaventure 79, Rutgers 77, ot.

NAIA
(Quarterfinals)
Campbell 77, Alcorn St. 63.
Grand Valley St. 75, C. Wash. St. 71.
Henderson St. 87, Ill. Wesleyan 73.
Texas Southern 87, E. Texas St. 68.

Minter to Defend

LONDON, March 10 (Reuters). —Alan Minter, British holder of the European middleweight boxing title, will defend it against Rudi Koopmans of the Netherlands in Rotterdam on May 9, his manager, Doug Bidwell, has said here.

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Czechoslov. (air)	$ 59.00	33.00	Poland (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr. 319.00	176.00	Polynesia (F.) (air)	$ 97.50	54.00
Dubai (air)	$ 114.00	63.00	Portugal (air)	Esc. 1,425.00	787.00
Ethiopia (air)	$ 114.00	63.00	Romania (air)	$ 59.00	33.00
Finland (air)	F.M. 188.00	105.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	$ 85.50	47.00
France	F.F. 206.00	112.00	Singapore (air)	$ 136.50	75.00
Germany	D.M. 129.00	75.00	S. America (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Great Britain	£St. 16.50	9.00	Spain (air)	Ptas 2,300.00	1,618.00
Greece (air)	Dr. 1,556.00	862.00	Sri Lanka (air)	$ 114.00	63.00
Hong Kong (air)	$ 136.50	75.00	Sweden (air)	S.Kr. 232.00	127.00
Hungary (air)	$ 59.00	33.00	Switzerland	S.Fr. 150.00	82.00
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Art Buchwald

TV Fantasies

WASHINGTON.—Dr. Heinrich Applebaum has just completed a study on the effects of television on children. In his case, though, he wasn't concerned with violence, but how television gives children a false sense of reality.



Buchwald

Dr. Applebaum told me, "The greatest danger of television is that it presents a world to children that doesn't exist and raises expectations that can never be fulfilled."

"I don't understand, doctor," I said.

"Well, let me cite one example. Have you ever seen a television show where a person in an automobile doesn't immediately find a parking place on the very first try?"

"Come to think of it," I said, "I haven't."

"Not only is there always a parking spot available but the driver doesn't even have to back into it. There are two parking spaces available whenever someone in a TV show needs one. Children are being led to believe that when they grow up, they will always be able to find a parking place when and where they want it. Can you imagine the trauma when they discover that in real life you can drive around a block for three hours and still not find a place to put your car?

"Have you noticed that whenever a character walks out of a restaurant or office building or apartment and says to the doorman, 'Get me a taxi,' the taxi immediately arrives? Millions of children are under the impression that all a doorman has to do is blow his whistle and a taxi will be there. I have never seen a show where the doorman has said, 'I'm sorry, I can't get you a taxi. You better take the bus.'"

* * *

"Now," said Applebaum, "have you ever said to a taxi driver, 'follow that car and don't lose him'?"

"Not really."

"Well, if you had, the driver would have told you to blow it out your ear. No taxi driver is in a mood to follow another car, because that means he's going to get involved. But on TV, every cab driver looks as if he'd like nothing better to do than to drive 90 miles an hour through a rain-swept street trying to keep up with a car full of hoods. And the worst thing is that the kids believe it."

"What else have you discovered?"

"Kids have a perverted sense of what emergency wards of hospitals are really like. On TV shows, they take a kid to an emergency ward and four doctors come rushing down to bandage his leg. In a real-life situation the kid would be sitting on the bench for two hours before he even saw an intern. On TV, there always happens to be a hospital bed available when a kid needs it. What the kids in this country don't know is that sometimes you have to wait three days to get a hospital bed and then you have to put a cash deposit of $500 down before they give it to you."

Applebaum said the cruelest hoax of all is when TV shows a lawyer defending someone innocent of a crime.

* * *

"On the screen the lawyer spends day and night digging up the evidence to clear his or her client. In real life, the lawyer says to the defendant, 'Look, I've got 20 minutes. Tell me your story and then I'll plead you guilty and make a deal with the DA.' In real life the defendant might say, 'But I'm innocent.' The lawyer would say, 'So what? I can't afford to find that out. I'm not Perry Mason.'"

"Then what you're saying, Dr. Applebaum, is that it isn't the violence on TV but the fantasy that is doing harm to children."

"Exactly. Even the commercials are taking their toll. Children are led to believe that when they grow up, if they use mouthwash, they'll find the mate of their dreams. When they don't find him or her after gargling all night, they go into a tailspin and many of them never come out of it."

"What do you think is the biggest fear little girls have?"

"I have no idea."

"That someday, when they get married, their husbands will have ring around the collar."

"What about boys?"

"Boys worry that they'll only go around once in life and they won't have all the gusto out of their beer that they deserve."

Mary Blume

When he first went to Cuba, it seemed like a socialist paradise. Gradually, real life showed that it was not.

A Man in Search of a Socialist Democracy

PARIS (IHT).—"When did you start to work for the CIA?" "How did you recruit your spy network?" "Who are your friends?"

Questions that have been hurled at prisoners in many countries, but in this case the country was Cuba and the *accused man, who could hardly believe his ears*, was a French Communist and ardent believer in the Cuban revolution. After a summary trial, in August, 1971, Pierre Golendorf, then 49, a photographer married to a Cuban and father of a small daughter, was sentenced to 10 years for counter-revolutionary activities.

Mr. Golendorf tells his story in "7 Ans à Cuba: 38 Mois *dans les Prisons de Fidel Castro*," *recently published by* Belfond in Paris. The tone of the book is a sort of baffled monotone. In person, Mr. Golendorf is very soft-spoken and too pale. He was released from prison three years ago and his wife and daughter joined him in Paris six months later. His wife finds Paris difficult. He says he has lots of projects, none of them definite. The French Communist party expelled him at *the request of the Cubans; he feels* he is still a Communist. He seems lost. He says he still hopes for socialist democracy, but he does not know where.

"I am," he says gently, "an optimist by nature."

A former Résistance fighter, Pierre Golendorf joined the Communist party and was briefly suspended for speaking out against the suppression of the Hungarian uprisings in 1956. As a photographer his specialty is taking pictures of works of art. He was first invited to Cuba in 1967 with a group of painters for the Salon de Mai and returned there to work on various cultural activities. An inveterate diarist and note-taker, he was arrested just as he was about to return to France.

"The notes I took were above all sociological, on the repercussions of under-development on human behavior. They knew I was taking notes, on what they didn't quite know. When I asked to leave, two critical books on Cuba, by K.S. Karol and René Dumont, had just been published in France. They thought I would write a third, so for them I was a great threat."

By further bad luck, the Cuban government was at that time planning the arrest of the poet Heberto Padilla, and a false accusation that Golendorf had smuggled Padilla's papers out of Cuba helped justify the poet's arrest. Golendorf is not sure why he was freed before his sentence expired, but he thinks it had to do with a visit of French parliamentarians to Cuba in 1973.

"For political, and probably for economic, reasons they let me go free. During my detention, although I didn't realize it at the time, the police tried to make a deal with me—if you say nothing, you will be freed. But it was put in a very veiled manner and at that point I had no thought of writing a book, I was obsessed by my arrest. I kept thinking they'll let me out because it's a mistake."

During his detention, Mr. Golendorf found himself in the paradoxical position of defending the Cuban revolution to pro-Batista prisoners.

"I learned a lot about human solidarity. I was surrounded by people who were ideologically very different from me and I had to defend my views to them, but I felt all prisoners are human beings with whom one has to live. I suffered from hunger and I thought a great deal about those who had gone hungry since childhood. That, too, is a form of solidarity.

"That is why I am fighting now for the liberty of all political prisoners." By his estimate, there are 20,000 in Cuba. "Just as we now understand that ecologically we must find a balance, so I believe that people today must know that they cannot base their own well-being on the misery of others.

"I would like President Carter really to use the power of the United States in Latin America to oblige the leaders there to respect the rights of man. In that area, he has more power than Russia."

When he first went to Cuba, it seemd like a socialist paradise. Gradually, real life showed it was not: race prejudice, electronic bugging, ideological bullying. But Pierre Golendorf's book lacks any bitterness.

"That's why I waited a year to start writing it. I wanted to write not as a prisoner but as a witness. I firmly believe that there is a great need for truth on all political problems. People must know what has happened, good or bad. I don't believe in polarization: in hiding the bad things to talk of the good, and vice versa. All things have a negative and positive side."

One of his points in the book is the hypersensitivity bordering on paranoia in developing countries:

"Countries that have been for a long time colonized politically or economically are extremely sensitive. Their reactions are automatically violent. We must think what we did to people to make them like that. Castro wouldn't have become what he is without the United States and Kennedy. He was put in a situation that made him react in a certain way. These days we look at criminals in terms of their backgrounds, their In what condition did we leave Africa when we had said we wanted to civilize it? What right have we to be surprised by Amin? We created him."

In his preface, Mr. Golendorf says he hopes for a socialist democracy in which both the individual and the group enjoy full rights. Where can he find it?

"It is still embryonic," he says. "Santiago Carrillo said something important recently. He said socialist democracy is new, it has still to be created.

early hardships. We must look at a country the same way.

"Until now, the socialist road has been distorted by political polarization. And it was based on the very old concept of power, of personal ambition. Cuba is part of the old concept. Or if not Cuba, then Fidel."

But in today's world, there is no place where Pierre Golendorf fits in.

"That's certain," he says with a wan smile. "I haven't lost hope. People say that liberty is indivisible—that there cannot be liberty for some and not for others. Another thing that is indivisible is the truth. I am a fighter for truth. If I had been a prisoner in Brazil, I would have written about Brazil. It just happened to be Cuba. That's the paradox, and that is the situation."

PEOPLE: *A Million-Dollar Deal For Former First Lady*

Former First Lady **Betty Ford** has been signed by the National Broadcasting Co. to appear in two specials and a number of its programs over the next two years, the network said Friday. An NBC announcement said that the special documentaries, with the first scheduled for the 1977-'78 season, would be for possible daytime use and would deal with subjects which concern heredance, cancer research and child care. Her other appearances will be on the "Today Show." NBC declined to discuss the financial terms of the deal, but columnist **Rona Barret** said on ABC television's "Good Morning America" program that Mrs. Ford would receive more than $1 million. NBC announced at the end of January that former President **Gerald Ford** had agreed to appear on a number of NBC news TV shows relating to the presidency.



Pierre Elliot Trudeau . . . *fielding questions.*

* * *

In New York, **Margaret Trudeau**, after denying gossip about her relationship with Rolling Stone **Mick Jagger**, said Thursday that she will no longer make public appearances. "I've had it," she said. "I'm tired of the public." In Ottawa, the seemingly unflappable Canadian Prime Minister **Pierre Elliott Trudeau** said at his weekly news conference that his wife's life will remain her own even if "she loses me a couple of votes." He added that he hoped that his wife would be home Saturday for a dinner with British Prime Minister **James Callaghan**. He said that his wife had taught him a lot about rock music and stuck his finger in his ear (see photo). He said that the Stones are second in his wife's book. She prefers the Beatles. "I hope she doesn't start to see the Beatles," he said.

* * *

And now **Ron Nessen** has signed a contract to write a book about his years with the Ford administration. The latest in a still-building list of former Ford aides to turn author has made a deal with Playboy Press, which will publish a book by Nessen in 1978. The former NBC news correspondent who became Ford's press secretary said that he would write as a "professional outsider, who suddenly was invited inside." He said that he had made tape-recorded notes almost every night when he worked in the White House.

* * *

A movie executive in Los Angeles is looking for someone whose feet aren't on the ground a[nd] will pay $25,000 if they can s[tay] that way "without trick[ery] fakery" or wires. **Ralph Nu[s]baum** of Burbank Internatio[nal] Pictures says that the search f[or] floaters will help promote [the] movie, "Journey Into the Beyo[nd]." He said that to qualify, a pers[on] will have to float in daylight [in] view of a panel of scientists [and] newsmen and stay up in the [air] long enough to convince [the] skeptics. He said that hopef[uls] won't know in advance wh[en] their levitations will be schedul[ed]. "I have some doubt that levit[a]tion is possible, but can you t[ell] me with total assurance that [it is] impossible?" he said.

* * *

Johnny Rotten, 21 lead sing[er] with the Sex Pistols "Punk Ro[ck]" group, was fined £40 sterling [in] London Friday on a drug char[ge]. Rotten admitted possessing [a] small quantity of amphetami[ne] sulphate after a rehearsal sess[ion] in London.

* * *

Prince Charles, heir to [the] British throne, continued a cam[p]ing holiday Friday somewhere [in] Kenya's Abidare Mountains, [far] from the crowd of mainly Briti[sh] newsmen who have been attemp[t]ing to track him down. There [are] unconfirmed rumors, AP repor[ts], that Charles has a blonde wom[an] with him at his mountain retre[at]. But so far attempts to disco[ver] his exact whereabouts have m[et] with no success.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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ECA53HB | SBB52MC |

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SITUATIONS WANTED

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